The Chicago Tribune.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Bill Before the Senate.

Whiskey Men Clamoring for Amendments to the Revenue Laws.

Work on the General Appropriation Bill in the House.

The New Bounty Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

THE NEW BOUNTY BILL

is under consideration by the Senate Military Committee. It was put through the House a week ago to-day without a word of debate or explanation, and it is probable that not a dozen members of that body know anything about the measure. It is in the form of a bill to construe and declare the meaning of the third section of the act of August 6, 1861, and provides as follows: "That every non-commissioned officer, musician, wagoner, artificer, or private of volunteers, enlisted or mustered in by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States and general orders of War Department, dated May 4 and May 28, 1861, issued in accordance therewith, prior to July 22, 1861, shall be paid the allowance of one hundred dollars provided by said proclamation and general orders in all cases where such non-commissioned officer, musician, wagoner, artificer, or private were honorably discharged or mustered out of service by competent authority; and in all cases where such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, or private has died since such discharge or muster out, the same shall be paid to his widow, children, or father or mother, in the order herein named; and the widow, children, or father and mother of any soldier who enlisted for a less period than one year, and who was killed or died in the service, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as have been provided by law where the soldier enlisted for two years." Just how much money this measure will take out of the Treasury no one can tell. A partial and unofficial calculation made at the War Department shows that the amount cannot be less than two millions of dollars, and may be over three millions. Some persons, who have looked into the question, say that the aggregate will be even greater than this last figure.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

The Ways and Means Committee heard a delegation of whiskey men, who wish the time extended for taking whiskey out of bond. The time is now one year, and they want it fixed at three years. They argue that fine whiskeys are not fit for market till they are three years old, and their [illegible] of one year, as [illegible] forced under the present [illegible] to the owners. The delegation represent that there are thirteen millions of gallons of this whiskey in bond, and that the payment of tax, before the article can be placed on the market, will nearly or quite ruin the producers. They also ask the committee to amend the Internal Revenue law so that the tax on distilled spirits shall be collected by a direct tax at the place of manufacture sufficient to cover the present direct tax, special tax, Ganger's tax, rectifier's tax, tax on sales, and Inspector's fees, so that when the spirits leave the distillery there shall be no further trouble about the matter. The committee will formally take up the Tax bill to-morrow and go on to consider these and other questions looking to changes.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

has fairly got before the House and the debate to-day was quite spirited and at times wholly disgraceful. Messrs. Cox, Butler and Farnsworth, were all very angry and their personalities were greatly relished by the galleries and many members, as such things always are. Cox got so angry at Butler's retort, that the epithet of "shoo, fly" will be likely for the time to take the place of Sunset, his present nickname. Cessna was in the chair, but did nothing to check the slang and vituperation of the members, and Dawes was finally obliged to rise and demand the enforcement of the rules of order. The gratifying feature of the day's proceedings was that the House stood nobly by Dawes and his committee for economy and retrenchment. The principal contest was on the question of Capitol police, the expense of which is more than ten times as great as it was ten years ago. Butler stood up for things about as they now are, while the committee recommended a reduction of at least one-fourth. They were sustained, after a long debate, by more than four to one of the members present.

CLAIM REJECTED.

The House Military Committee to-day rejected the claim of the so-called National Guards of Tennessee for compensation by the General Government, on the ground that there is no evidence of service worth more than what they received at the time they were called out by Burnside. Some of the Tennessee delegation may try to save the bill, but they have no chance for success with the committee against them.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The committee did not do anything to-day in the inquiry about the sale of navy and military cadetships, because no witnesses were present.

GEORGIA.

General Terry reached here from Georgia, and had a long talk with the President about affairs down there. The President takes occasion to say that he has not expressed any opinion whatever about the right of the State to elect new Senators. That is a question with which he has nothing to do, and he does not intend to forestall or influence the decision of the Senate when it comes to debate the question whether Hill and Miller are, or are not, entitled to seats. He approves the course pursued by Terry.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

The Banking Committee examined General Porter, the President's Private Secretary, this morning, as to his knowledge of the gold conspiracy, and obtained some important evidence as to the effort of the ring to involve the President and his family in their schemes.

NEW CANCELLING STAMP.

Commissioner Delano has, upon recommendation of a commission which he appointed, decided to prescribe the use of Wheeler's cancelling stamp after May 1, in place of the ribbon stamp now allowed to be used. The order does not supersede the present common method of cancelling.

RAILROAD RING.

The Atchison & Pike's Peak, or Central Branch Pacific Railroad, is organizing for another struggle in the Senate to obtain a subsidy for the additional hundred and fifty miles of that road.

THE NAVAL DEFICIENCY BILL,

as passed by the House, gave $1,500,000 to the Bureau of Construction and Engineering, and, as passed by the Senate, it gives $3,000,000. The question on the difference will be settled by a conference.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee heard a large delegation this morning, representing the whiskey interests of Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The Robinson County delegation state that there are 15,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond, which will not be ready for market under two or three years, and that its withdrawal and payment of the tax as provided by the present law would involve serious loss, and in many instances ruin, to the owners. The delegations urged that the time of withdrawal be made three years instead of one. The arguments of the delegation seemed to impress the committee favorably.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,169,100.

PERSONAL.

Generals Sheridan and Terry have arrived, and had an interview with the President this morning. General Sheridan was accompanied by General Forsythe.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Charles Clayton, Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco; Samuel Guthrie, Supervising Inspector, First District.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

General Horace Porter, the President's Private Secretary, testified to-day before Garfield's committee on the gold investigation, relative to certain presents of pictures, statuary, and other articles, said to have been received at the White House last September from New York, amounting in all to some $40,000 in value. This was charged in the testimony of the witnesses who were before the committee last week. Porter said he knew nothing of such presents, as he was travelling with the President at the time.

THE MORMON BILL.

The Territorial Committee examined Dr. Beale, to-day, concerning the Mormon bill now before the committee. Thus far all the witnesses examined are Gentiles, and the testimony is all one way.

SUBSIDIES.

The Committee on Public Lands had a discussion on the proposed bill forbidding the granting of land subsidies to railroads, but came to no conclusion.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

The bill reported by Representative Butler, from the Committee on Reconstruction, to-day, and recommitted, provides for the removal of political disabilities because of acts committed during the late rebellion. A person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the bill may petition to a Court in the State or Territory in which he lives, giving particular description of the acts done by him against the government, and declaring that he intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the United States. He is required to pay to be restored to his rights, and all he has lost by any wrongful conduct. Public notice is to be given that a hearing will be had in proving his statements by witnesses. The court shall issue a certificate restoring to him all his rights, thus removing his disabilities. False swearing is to be punished as in perjury cases. The removal of disabilities is not to affect property lost, captured, or destroyed by the army of the United States.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a joint resolution concerning colleges for the promotion of agricultural and mechanical arts. It provides that the States that have not received its proportion of the grant of lands donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges shall not, in the future, receive such lands unless the colleges to be established shall provide facilities for instruction for all, without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Education.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, a bill to regulate the hospital service.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported the House Post Route bill, with amendments.

PROTECTION.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Mr. SCOTT in refutation of the theories and statistics of the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, particularly as to the cost of the manufacture of pig iron. He protested against the right of an officer clothed with the duty of collecting statistics for general information to send to the Senate unlimited quantities of anonymous communications, containing erroneous statements, [illegible].

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill authorizing [illegible] from the city of [illegible] to Pittsburgh, and to Cincinnati, and to New York [illegible] lines from Washington to [illegible].

MISSISSIPPI.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. TRUMBULL [illegible].

Mr. RAMSEY made an effort to [illegible].

Postal Committee to urge its immediate consideration.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, being awarded the floor, called up the bill making appropriations to the supply of deficiencies in the appropriations to the naval service for the present fiscal year, which was passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The Mississippi bill was taken up. The question was stated to be upon the amendment of the committee to strike from the bill the preamble and all conditions, leaving the simple proposition to admit the State to representation. The bill gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the policy of imposing fundamental conditions prior to the representation of a State in Congress.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, NORTON, and STEWART favored unconditional representation, and Messrs. POMEROY, EDMUNDS, and WILSON opposed it.

During the discussion Mr. STEWART corrected a misstatement. What he said was a misrepresentation of fact made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) during the debate on the Virginia bill. He said in his controversy with the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) that Sumner had assumed to be the author of the provision in the Reconstruction act of 1867 conferring suffrage upon the colored race. This assumption, Mr. Stewart claimed, was unfounded, as was shown by the proceedings of the House of Representatives by which it appeared that the provision referred to originated in the House on the 12th of February, 1867, where it was offered by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. This was prior to the date on which Mr. Sumner claimed to have proposed the measure for the first time before a committee of the Senate. He noticed that the Senator was preparing to reply, and he hoped his (Sumner's) explanation of an attempt to appropriate to himself credit belonging to another would include some satisfactory reason for his failure or refusal to vote for the bill submitting the Fifteenth Amendment to the States.

Mr. SUMNER submitted and had read a portion of the speech complained of by the Senator from Nevada, and claimed that his assertion had been simply that, upon his own motion, the provision referred to had been matured. He denied that his claim was as to its mere origin, but that it related to the maturity of the measure. He referred at length to the various measures of reconstruction legislation which he had introduced and advocated at various times, all having for their object the establishment and enforcement of principles of equal and impartial suffrage. In conclusion he claimed that as early as February 26, 1865, he had proposed in the Senate to require colored suffrage as the corner-stone of reconstruction, and had followed it up by similar measures.

Mr. SHERMAN recited the history of the initial reconstruction measures, showing that a caucus of Republican Senators was held, to which were referred all questions of difference, with a view to preserve Republican unity in the Senate. A committee was appointed by this caucus and analyzed all bills before the Senate, and agreed upon universal suffrage as a basis of Southern reconstruction, the only question being as to the manner in which it was to be carried out, and this being settled the report of the committee was adopted by the caucus, and a bill agreed upon, which was subsequently passed by the Senate. He believed the Senator from Massachusetts was among the first in the Senate to advocate the necessity of giving to the colored people of the South the right to vote, and why that Senator should now deem it necessary to occupy an hour of time to prove that which could not be denied, he did not understand.

Mr. SUMNER said he had only replied to the attack of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. STEWART denied having made any attack, but asserted that the attack had been commenced by Mr. Sumner. In proof of his assertion he read an extract from the recent speech of that Senator, as published in the Globe, denunciatory of himself, for having deserted to the Democrats upon the questions of Virginia and Mississippi. It was idle to talk to the Senator from Massachusetts about occupying the time of the Senate. He assumed to be the principal of the Senate, and was the only man who could lecture the Senate upon principle when it proposed to legislate. He defied the attempt of so grand, so expansive and so impractical a theorist to read him out of [illegible]. He had made no attack upon any one, himself the Senator from Massachusetts alleged would go [illegible] the subject of an attack [illegible] of debates and the country to look at the record would also show [illegible] the truth. The same records him (Stewart) out [illegible] the man who would read any considerable extent [illegible] the party, had not been to which had deserved or [illegible] author of the statutes the Senate. He urged at some length that the matter of the Fifteenth Amendment and other legislation, he had stood with the Republican majority, while Mr. Sumner had opposed these measures.

Mr. DRAKE said that he had only one remark to make upon the discussion to-day, and that was to express what he thought was the general opinion of Senators, that for the Senate this was a day of degradation before the country.

Mr. THURMAN, referring to the statement of his colleague (Sherman), said it was a strange revelation in the country's history that the reconstruction measures, the most important ever enacted by Congress, had received form and purpose, not in an authorized constitutional body, but in secret sessions of a party caucus.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no disposition to bandy words with any Senator, but felt compelled to make a personal statement. Some days ago he had replied by way of correction to certain gross misstatements by the Senator from Massachusetts, who under pretext of a reply, had reiterated charges which he (Trumbull) had shown could not be warranted by the official records. To-day, in the course of his controversy with the Senator from Nevada, Mr. Sumner had read and twice repeated the language formerly used by him, as follows:

"Do you not know that from the day the proposition of colored suffrage was first introduced into the chamber down to its acceptance by the Senate, the Senator (meaning Trumbull) has been its perennial enemy?"

Mr. TRUMBULL said that just before the speech was delivered in which this language occurred, he had shown the Senate that he did vote for the measure referred to, and that not the slightest foundation for the charge existed. He now produced the record of ayes and noes on the question in proof of his assertion. [illegible] entitled to credit for [illegible] credit for his vote was a totally different matter. He did so vote. He could now say, in addition, that there is not a single reconstruction act in the statute book for which he did not vote from the beginning, and further, to the custody, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was committed all reconstruction bills prior to the representation of the States. [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER said he had only one word to say by way of reply. The Senator from Illinois reminded him of a sick man moving on an uneasy bed. He would there let him lie. Referring to the remark of Mr. Drake, relative to to-day's discussion, he inquired whether the Senator intended to allude to himself.

Mr. DRAKE replied that his remark was not intended to be personal. A discussion like the present would degrade the Senate before the country.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POSTAL BILL.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a mail steamship line to India and China, and promote emigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred.

THE FENIAN QUESTION.

A resolution reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England for political offences, came up for discussion in the morning hour.

Mr. WOOD addressed the House, taking strong ground against the British Government.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. HAIGHT, SCHUMACHER, and WILKINSON, on the same side of the question, and the matter went over till the next morning hour.

WAR CLAIM.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation to refund to the city of New York moneys disbursed in 1861, under direction of the Union Defence Committee, amounting to nearly $1,000,000.

Mr. CULLOM objected, unless a similar proposition for Illinois was coupled with it.

A CENTENARIAN.

Mr. BANKS moved that the privileges of the floor for the day be given to Jno. Kitts, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1762; was a soldier of the Revolution; witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and had also served in 1812. The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the old gentleman was soon surrounded by members, with whom he chatted in a lively and intelligent manner, showing but slight indication of extreme age.

SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to define by law what is meant by swamp and overflowed lands. Adopted.

INQUIRY.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information why the Spanish Government had not paid in coin the amount, according to the treaty of 1834, of interest on claims of American citizens in Paris, and why any portion thereof had been paid to creditors in legal-tender notes, etc. Adopted.

DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER also, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the bill for the removal of disabilities from loyal citizens. Recommitted.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

House then at 1:20 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Negley's amendment, offered yesterday, keeping the Capitol Police up to the present number and pay, gave rise to considerable discussion, which was closed by Mr. Dawes, who advocated the proposition of the Committee on Appropriations to reduce the appropriation to $32,000. The amendment was rejected.

The paragraph for the pay and mileage of members having been reached, Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to reduce it half a million, with a proviso that no part of it be paid for mileage. He desired gentlemen to go to the country on the question of economy, and that they should vote on some practical thing. Here was a measure that affected members themselves, and on which they could save the Treasury $50,000 a year.

The debate was generally racy and exciting. Messrs. FITCH, KELLEY, (Pa.), FARNSWORTH and COX, opposed the reduction, and Messrs. INGERSOLL and LAFLIN supported it.

Mr. COX improved the occasion to attack Mr. Butler, of Mass., who, he said, ironically, loved the people so, [illegible] wouldn't take mileage either in currency or gold.

Mr. BUTLER replied, disdainfully, "Shoo, fly; don't bodder me!"

Mr. COX, in turn, said everybody knew the gentleman was considered a bad fly.

Mr. HOAR made a point that Mr. Cox was transgressing the rules of the House.

The CHAIRMAN would have sustained the point had not the gentleman's time expired.

Mr. STEVENSON obtained the floor.

Mr. COX. Give me half a minute to finish my sentence, only say this one thing. (Calls to order.) The gentleman makes an attack upon me, and then hides himself like a bomb-proof soldier, as he is. [Renewed calls to order.] That is all.

Mr. STEVENSON reminded the House that there was already a serious proposition to abolish mileage, made by himself, and referred to the Committee on Mileage, of which he was a member, and he hoped the committee would report a bill for the reformation or the abolition of the mileage.

The discussion went on a considerable time, and was further participated in by Messrs. INGERSOLL, BECK, DAVIS, ELDRIDGE, TOWNSEND, LOGAN, GARFIELD (Washington Territory), KELSEY, SCHENCK, and POLAND.

[illegible]

(Cox) to defend him, and because he had done so, in a spirit of good nature, he (Butler) had made his covert [illegible] attack upon him. Why did he not attack his colleagues, and some thank God for a committee of investigation on his past derelictions and past alleged robbery? Why did he stand here the condemned man of this Congress? Why did he stand here proscribed politically and socially? Why did he reserve all his ire for his friends, as he did in the army, and then, when attacked, retreat like a bomb-proof soldier, and hide himself?

Mr. DAWES rose and called Mr. Cox to order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. COX. Why did you (Dawes) not call your colleague to order when he made his irrelevant remarks?

At the close of the discussion, which at times was quite exciting and amusing, the question was taken on Butler's amendment, and it was rejected.

Various other items in the bill about clerks to committees, &c., gave rise to discussion.

ADJOURNMENT.

Finally, at 4:30, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

THE TRIAL OF BLATCHFORD,

for frauds committed in the Custom House, has been postponed, on account of the absence of important papers and witnesses. Some of them are in Canada, and the rest are said to be in the West. Two witnesses who offered to furnish important testimony have gone to Europe.

A REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA.

A letter from Brussels says that parties who intend to create revolution in France meet regularly in that city, and have already enrolled large numbers in their conspiracy. They positively declare that there is great disaffection among the French soldiers, and that several regiments can be relied upon to join the revolution whenever word is given.

FINANCIAL.

There was more activity than usual to-day in the stock market, with considerable fluctuations. It is understood that a corner is being manipulated in general stocks. Operators were dealing largely in Northern Illinois, Central, and Ohio & Mississippi, and were confident of an advance in those stocks. Ease of money market greatly facilitated their operations.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

has ceased to be of absorbing interest, and many financiers predict that it will be reversed.

SUIT AGAINST THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has brought suit against the French Cable Company for issuing unstamped receipts. The amount of fines will be about $10,000.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Tribune will publish, to-morrow, a report of the Book Committee of the Methodist Book Concern. The report is signed by B. F. Rawlings, Chairman, and L. M. Vernon, Secretary, and consisted of James Pike, of New Hampshire Conference; G. W. Woodruff, of New York East Conference; C. S. Vancleve, of Newark Conference; Henry Slycer, of Baltimore Conference; James Irwin, of Central New York Conference; J. F. Kennedy, of North Ohio Conference; B. F. Rawlins, of Indiana Conference; F. A. Blades, of Detroit Conference; Cyrus Brooks, of Minnesota Conference; L. M. Vernon, of St. Louis Conference; P. H. Moore, of Illinois Conference; J. Rothweiler, of Central German Conference. The careful sifting of the evidence revealed not only the innocence of the accused, but showed that the management of the concern had been most praiseworthy, and that the principal agent, Dr. Carlton, was especially to be commended for his able and upright administration of affairs. The report says that up to the time of the late disturbance they find that the concern has been increasingly prosperous and its success has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any other religious publishing house in the world, and that it is now in a sound and healthy condition, and under such a system of checks and safeguards as guarantee security. The testimony is voluminous, and if printed would cover, as estimated, about 1,000 pages. It has been carefully taken by a competent stenographer, and will be presented to the General Conference at its next session.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—James Fisk, Jr., has brought suit, in the Supreme Court, against Jos. H. Ramsey and a number of officers and stockholders of the Susquehanna Railroad, [illegible]

THE JUBILEE BY REYNOLDS.

Jack Reynolds this morning appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of having murdered William Townsend. Counsel was assigned him.

DIED.

F. A. Burrell, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, died suddenly last evening.

SENATOR SUMNER AND CUBA.

A World correspondent has interviewed Senator Sumner, and obtained his views on the topic of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. The Senator is strongly opposed to recognition as the case now stands, and gives as one reason that it would instantly involve us in a war with Spain, and, as a consequence, a financial crash would ensue that would shake the pillars of the government to their very foundation. Besides, he is not sure as to which would come out first best in the event of a contest between the United States and Spain. Mr. Sumner believes, however, that both Cuba and Canada will be peaceably annexed to the Union within ten years, and that we shall also absorb Mexico, the West Indies, and the whole of the North American continent. We have a moral right, not only to this continent, but to the whole of this hemisphere, and we shall acquire both.

TELEGRAPH NEGOTIATIONS.

For several weeks past negotiations have been pending between the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company and their employees, with a view of transferring the line to the latter. The negotiations are almost completed, and the contract is ready for signature. The delay is caused by the men themselves, who are awaiting the issue of a new press contract, shortly expected to be made. Possibly, however, this work will go to the National line, which is being rapidly constructed.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Book Concern Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church hold daily sessions, still engaged on the alleged frauds.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.

An arrangement was effected yesterday whereby all through passengers on the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie Railways can have secured seats all the way without additional cost.

THE ALLEGED NAVAL CRUELTIES.

The statements of several of the seamen attached to the ship Neptune, of cruelties practised upon them by the Captain, are most emphatically denied by Captain Peabody, and the denial is most positively confirmed by the first and second mates of the vessel. The sailors, however, tacitly adhere to their statements. The whole matter will doubtless undergo a rigid judicial examination, in which the facts will probably be fully developed.

SOCIETY OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

A number of prominent gentlemen of this city organized into a society, a day or two ago, for the purpose of producing a stronger feeling among Americans in behalf of Cuba. General McMahon is one of the members.

VERDICT AGAINST THE ERIE.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Circuit Court, yesterday, the trial of a suit, brought by William Wood against the Erie Railway Company, was brought to a close by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The American branch of the Evangelical Alliance has elected William E. Dodge President. Among the Vice Presidents are Chief Justice Chase, Vice President Colfax, Jay Cooke, Major General Howard, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. The Executive Committee have chosen Rev. Dr. Schenck Chairman.

PETROLEUM EXTRACTS.

The Petroleum Board of Trade to-day agreed upon a form of contract that the gross average weight of packages shall not be less than 800 pounds, nor more than 420 pounds. Color to be standard white, or better. Burning test, 110° Fahrenheit. The conditions agreed on provide that the oils be held three days after delivery without expense to buyer for storage, and no weigher's certificate shall be valid if dated beyond four secular days previous to delivery. Weighers to be appointed by sellers. The oil and barrels to be weighed by half pound and the tares to be positive and indelibly marked on the barrels.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

The customs authorities have seized the stock of Windmiller & Co., Importers, No. 90 Reade street, for undervaluation.

ELECTED.

Horace Greeley was to-day elected President of the American Institute.

Fires.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 10.—A fire at Ripon, last night, destroyed Kingsbury's Block, containing Kingsbury's grocery, Wentworth's harness shop, and a meat market. Loss $6,000, mostly insured. The block burned was the oldest in Ripon, having been built in 1849.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10.—A destructive fire at Henderson, Ky., Tuesday night, destroyed the clothing store of J. Kolkmann, and the grocery of K. Gelgel. Considerable loss was sustained by other parties in moving goods. Loss, $35,000; partly insured.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.—The Shawmut flouring mill, at Brown's race, owned and occupied by James M. Whitney & Co., was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insured, $14,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Two cotton pickeries—Kehlinger's & Collins'—were burned to-day. Loss $100,000. Charles Merrifield perished in the flames.

Private despatches report the destruction by fire of the business portion of the town of Port Hudson, Miss. The Post Office and hotel were among the buildings destroyed.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—It is reported that Governor Geary has refused to approve the bill passed last week directing the Supreme Court to review the evidence and decide in capital cases on their merits. [illegible]

Cornell University.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Trustees of Cornell University held a semi-annual meeting to-day. Hon. Amasa J. Parker and J. H. Selkregg were elected Trustees. [illegible]

Woman Suffrage in Colorado.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The Colorado Council [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

The Convention Yesterday.

The Legislative Committee's Report.

The Oath Question—Special Legislation.

Report on Representative and Electoral Reform.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.

THE LEGISLATIVE OATH QUESTION.

The entire morning session of the convention was devoted to the discussion of the legislative oath question. Some of the members were fiercely set against imposing any such restriction as the oath contemplated, and demanded to know who made the convention the keeper of men's consciences. Still the temper of the convention was shown in the almost unanimous adoption of the form of oath proposed. If oaths are anything more than straws, some of the future Legislatures of this State will have a high time in getting around the restrictions imposed by this one against corruption.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

In the afternoon the article on special legislation was taken up. This article enumerates the instances where such legislation shall be prohibited, and leaves some avenues open where the Legislature can act locally if exigencies so demand. Mr. Merriam, of Tazewell, wished to cut off all local and special legislation whatsoever, as did also Mr. Perley, of Marshall, who made one of his characteristic and very funny speeches upon the subject, which convulsed the convention with laughter. The whole section, as reported, will be adopted, however, with but few, if any, amendments. In fact, the temper of the convention seems to be to adopt this whole legislative report very nearly as it came from the hands of the committee.

THE CONVENTION PRINTING.

The resolution offered by Mr. Cummings relative to the cost of the convention printing, and by another member that the further publishing of the debates be dispensed with, has created some inquiry as to the expense being incurred in this direction. It has been estimated by a practical printer that the whole cost of printing will not be $20,000, and that the cost thus far has not been much over $5,000. Those uneasy gentlemen who fancied that the State was being made bankrupt can now set themselves entirely at rest on this subject.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

The Committee on Electoral Reform reported several articles to-day, through their Chairman, Mr. Medill. The reading of the arguments offered in favor of the propositions were listened to with great attention. There will be considerable of a fight both over this report and the several legislative articles which have reference to and which will be considered in connection with this report. Whether it will finally carry or not it is too early to say; it is a new question to many of the members, and but very few have any ideas on the subject whatever.

SUFFRAGE.

To-day having been the one set apart for the consideration of the report of the Committee on Suffrage, which, under the rules, will now go over indefinitely, suggests the following consideration on this topic: The general understanding here, in relation to suffrage, is about this: the clause on this subject will be submitted to the people without containing anything relating to color. There will not be any attempt on the Democratic side of the House, to oppose the logical consequences of the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.

The convention met at 10 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented for precautions against frauds in warehouse receipts and short weights; for woman's suffrage; for Sabbath observance; for the Bible in schools; and other subjects. All were referred.

ELECTORAL AND REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

Mr. MEDILL, of the Committee on Electoral and Representative Reform, made a report, which is as follows:

[illegible]

REMARKABLE STATISTICAL FACTS.

An examination of the votes cast at the last legislative election develops the following remarkable state of facts. The first thirty-six legislative districts elected forty-three members of the House and they were chosen by the following vote, omitting fractions: Forty-three elected candidates received 122,000 votes; forty-three defeated candidates received 104,000 votes. The total majority for successful candidates, 19,000. Average majority, 441 votes. The remainder of the State elected forty-two Republicans; the forty-two elected candidates received 137,000 votes; the forty-two defeated candidates received 86,000 votes; total majority for successful candidates, 51,000; total vote cast in the State, 450,000, of which the majority candidates received 260,000 votes, and the minority candidates received 190,000 votes. Thus it appears that 125,000 voters elected a majority of the House, while the remaining 327,000 elected only forty-two members, being a minority of the House. A little more than a fourth of the voters actually received a majority of both branches of the Legislature, for the same disparity existed in the election of Senators. But the existing system of one-sided representation is liable to produce still greater inequality and injustice. [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Feb. 10.

The Assembly had a session last evening. Bills were introduced for the incorporation and government of fire and inland insurance companies; to incorporate the Madison Schutzenverein. A bill was passed to detach certain territory from Wood County and attach it to Jackson County, and to detach territory from Jackson County and attach it to Wood County.

[illegible]

In the Assembly to-day, Hon. Charles Geisse, of Fond du Lac County, present for the first time during the session, was sworn in.

[illegible]

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Feb. 10.

At the Capitol this morning, but few members were in attendance, and both houses were declared adjourned to March 22.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—Governor Geary has returned the Metropolitan Police bill with his objections.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—The Senate Committee on Railroads reported the Cincinnati Southern bill without expressing an opinion, and postponed consideration thereof until Wednesday next.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—An exciting debate occurred in the House to-day, touching the title of Trumbull, Shackleft, and others, inviting a meeting of Republicans at Nashville, and making strong charges against the Legislature. Amongst the signers of the letter are Republican members of the House, the Secretary of State, and Comptroller. A Committee of Investigation was appointed.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The House Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the resolution referred to it in October last, proposing the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

James McDonald was elected Secretary of State, and William F. Taylor, First Auditor.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Legislature to-day Francis Kernan was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and Joseph T. Bosworth to the Metropolitan Police Commission.

In the Senate the amended excise law was discussed without final action.

WISCONSIN.

Settlement of a Long-Pending Claim in Milwaukee—A Gubernatorial Veto.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.

The old Hasbrouck harbor claim, which has been in litigation for the past fifteen years, is at last settled, the city agreeing to pay the whole amount in three years, by instalments. The claim amounts to about $150,000.

Vessel, elevator, and railroad parties are greatly rejoiced at the Governor's veto of the Milwaukee Street Bridge bill, while the citizens who are interested in the sale of their lots are greatly incensed. The Governor's course will, however, be approved by the people at large.

GEORGIA.

Raid on Illicit Distillers—Disgraceful Outrage.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.

Two weeks ago a party of revenue officers made a raid on illicit distilleries, in Cherokee County, this State, and destroyed several of them. Official information received to-day states that on Monday night last some fifteen or twenty men, partially disguised, visited the house of a man named McCoy, accused of giving information against distillers. They broke open the doors of his house, fired several volleys through the house, and drove the women and children out of doors in the severe storm. They then set fire to and destroyed the house, barn, &c. After this outrage they visited the house of McCoy's son, and made a thorough destruction of all property on the place. The party said no Union man should be allowed to live in the county. McCoy and son managed to make their escape.

THE WEST.

Extra Session of the Nebraska Legislature to be Called—Travel Westward—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Feb. 10.

Letters from Governor Butler state that he will issue a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session at noon on the 17th inst. A copy of the proclamation has not yet been received.

Travel westward is unusually heavy this week. To-day the hotel and regular trains carried a larger number of passengers than any this season. Weather continues warm and pleasant.

[illegible]

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The City Council a few days ago [illegible]

INDIANA.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Enterprise—Murderer Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 10.

Our county commissioners have ordered an election to be held next March on the $20,000 appropriation to aid in the completion of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad through the State to this city. The election will only be held in the city and this township. It is thought it will be carried, and will thereby secure the early completion of the road.

Yesterday a man by the name of McMahon, charged with murder in Stark County, Ind., was arrested here. After waiving an examination he was taken to that county where he will be tried.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—Evangelical Kody, of the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Charlottesville, yesterday, in the 73d year of his age, surrounded by his family and friends. He will be buried from Trinity Chapel, in this city, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock. All of the Methodist ministers in the city will take part in the ceremonies. The funeral will be a large one.

An effort is being made to induce Senators Morton and Pratt to come here, with our Representatives in Congress, to attend the Republican State Convention on the 22d of February. The indications now are that the convention will be the largest and most harmonious ever held in the State.

HOBART, Ind., Feb. 10.—Adam N. Frank and William Lace were drowned here this evening under distressing circumstances. They were attempting to cross the river on the ice. Mr. Frank first fell through, and Mr. Lace, in attempting to save him, was also drawn in. The accident was witnessed by a number of persons and attempts were made to rescue them, but of no avail. The bodies were recovered after having been in the water three hours. Both men were old and esteemed residents of our village and leave large families to mourn their loss.

OHIO.

Woman Suffrage Convention at Columbus—Funeral of Congressman Hoag.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.—The Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention met at the Opera House this forenoon. The hall was about one-third full. The audience is composed principally of citizens of Columbus. Mrs. Dr. Cutler, of Cleveland, President of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, called the convention to order. Mrs. E. F. Craig, of Dayton, was appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. W. Phillips, of Columbus.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Mrs. Graham, of Cincinnati; Mrs. R. Dunn, of Jefferson City; Miss M. M. Cole, of Sidney; Mr. G. T. Stewart, of Norwalk; Mrs. Janney of Columbus; Mrs. A. J. Boyer, of Dayton, and Rev. Mr. Gorman, of Columbus.

Mrs. Cutler made two speeches, which occupied the greater part of the forenoon.

The afternoon session was largely attended. The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution asking the Ohio Legislature to take steps to submit the question of female suffrage to the voters of Ohio at the next fall election. The resolutions were discussed by Mr. Gid. T. Stewart and Mrs. Langley, and adopted.

At the evening session, speeches were made by Miss Bates, Mrs. M. M. Cole, and others.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—The remains of Hon. T. R. Hoag arrived here from Washington last evening under the escort of the Congressional Committee and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. At the depot the cortege was met by the Board of Trade in a body, and a large concourse of citizens, and escorted to the residence of the family. The funeral took place this afternoon and was the most imposing affair ever witnessed in this city. Business was generally suspended. The Mayor, City Council, Board of Trade, and other civic bodies took part in the ceremonies. Many thousands attested their regard for the deceased by surrounding his residence during the services, and several hundred in carriages accompanied the remains to Forest Cemetery, where the body was interred in the family burying ground.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—A. C. Martin, who pretended to be establishing a commission house and defrauded several persons, pleaded guilty in the Police Court to the charge of obtaining $125 from the Lafayette Bank, with intent to defraud. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and stand committed till paid. He was unable to pay the fine and was sent to the Workhouse.

PEORIA.

Important Railroad Case Decided.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 10.—An important case was decided yesterday afternoon in our Circuit Court, by Judge Puterbaugh. The town of Elmwood voted some time ago to donate $75,000 to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on account of the road running from Rushville to Buda. [illegible]

TENNESSEE.

An Effort to Heal the Breach in the Republican Party of the State.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—Messrs. Stackleford, Stichler, and others, have addressed a letter to leading Republicans throughout Tennessee, inviting them to come to Nashville on the 16th inst., to consult together upon measures for the protection and defence and organization of the Republican party. They hope old dissensions will be forgotten and all men consolidate into a compact Republican party.

The colored people of Tennessee hold a convention at Nashville on the 23d inst., to compare notes relative to the condition of their race in the State.

Furnace Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—This morning the heating furnace in the rolling mill of Messrs. Rowland, on Delaware avenue, above Poplar street, exploded with a terrific force, scattering the molten metal in all directions. Fortunately no one was injured.

The British Iron-Clad Monarch.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10.—It is announced that Captain Commerell has received permission to take the Monarch to Annapolis, and that she may call at New York on the way.

Revenue Seizure.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Horton, Revenue Detective for Massachusetts, yesterday seized the establishment of the Forest River Lead Works, at Salem, for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

Libel Suit.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—Action was commenced to-day, in the Civil Court, by Dr. J. C. Hall against the Pittsburgh Gazette for libel, laying damages at $20,000.

Pastoral Call.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The congregation of Cole Street Church have decided to give Dr. Burns, of Chicago, a call in an offer of $3,000 per annum.

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Flour and wheat quiet and nominal. Legal tenders, 83¼.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, [illegible] OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

A Regular Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. of O. F.

ECLIPSE LODGE NO. [illegible] I. O. O. F. [illegible] "Rebecca Degree." [illegible] By order of the N. G.
A. H. WAGGENER, Rec. Sec.

TEA.

Fresh Arrival of Chinese Basket Tea, DIRECT FROM FOO CHOW, CHINA, Via SAN FRANCISCO.

This is the BEST Oolong Tea in the market.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 5, 7, 9 & 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To Lumber Merchants, Bridge Builders, and Contractors.

The undersigned, resident, and owner of Old Mackinaw (Mackinaw City), Michigan, owns some thirty-five thousand acres of good timbered land, bordering on the Straits of Mackinaw [illegible] He will contract for the delivery of any amount of bill Timber, sawed or hewed, Round Timber for spars, scaffolds, Cedar Blocks, Lath Wood, Stave and Pail Bolts, Cedar and Tamarack Posts, Telegraph Poles, Railroad Ties, Cord Wood, Hop and Grape Vine Poles, &c., on his dock, the coming spring.
EDGAR CONKLING.
Mackinaw City, Mich., January 26, 1870.

HATS AND CAPS.

1870. SPRING HATS for Gentlemen Just Received, BISHOP & BARNES, Fashionable Hatters, 115 LAKE-ST.

LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 167, for Feb. 10, 1870. [illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870 OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

The Great Radical Republican organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is emphatically the People's advocate. It is opposed to monopolies, rings, swindling combinations of all kinds. It has no [illegible] or alliances apart from those of the great [illegible] to whom friendship and patronage it is indebted for its measure of prosperity it enjoys. A distinguishing characteristic of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, that it always boldly takes the initiative on important public questions, and waits for time and reflection among the people to prove that it is right.

THE ISSUES.

It seems to be morally certain that, with the extinction of slavery and its adjuncts, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, questions relating to the Public Debt, Taxation, and the Currency will be the ruling and governing issues upon which the country will be divided. It is proper, therefore, to indicate the views on those questions which THE TRIBUNE will maintain and defend. It holds

1. That an irredeemable and depreciating currency is the most expensive, injurious, and oppressive form of circulating medium for all classes of people, excepting only the speculators and stock-gamblers.

2. That the credit of the nation is its most valuable possession, and that the efforts of the government should be constantly directed to the improvement of its credit, to the end that its bonded debt may be refunded at a lower rate of interest.

3. That, with the restoration of the public credit, the business of banking should be made free, subject to the safeguards which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

4. That all taxes imposed upon the people should be adjusted solely with a view to the raising of revenue for the government, and that there should be a general reduction of taxes, both under the internal revenue and the tariff systems.

AS A NEWSPAPER

THE TRIBUNE claims pre-eminence among Western journals. It expends more money for news than any other publication west of New York. It maintains a corps of correspondents and special reporters equal in number and intelligence to those of any New York paper, and, by a liberal use of the telegraph, it is enabled to bring before Western readers all the news of the day—political, commercial, and miscellaneous—two days earlier than any Eastern journal.

ITS MARKET REPORTS

Are unusually full and minute. The great commercial staples of the West, which are of especial interest and importance to its readers, and which, in Eastern papers, are necessarily limited or omitted altogether, are minutely considered, and the Western farmer or trader gains this information from Chicago two days earlier than he can get it from an Eastern paper, even if he finds it there at all. The telegraph market reports of THE TRIBUNE embrace every commercial centre of Europe and the United States which can have any influence upon Western produce, trade, or finance. Its reports of the cattle markets of Chicago and the principal Eastern cities are prepared with the utmost care, by special reporters of long experience and training in the [illegible].

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will have the services of a well-known correspondent, "Rural," and will in addition, contain a weekly summary of agricultural intelligence, relating to the latest and most approved methods of cultivation, and all the scientific research and practical experiments whose results are of value to agricultural, horticultural, and stock-raising community living upon the rich prairie lands of the West.

NEW FEATURES.

On the 1st of January several important changes and improvements were made in the publication of THE WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Increased attention has been given to its literary and agricultural departments. The news of the week, both local and general, will be carefully rewritten and condensed down to the hour of going to press, and each number will contain original editorial and literary matter which will appear in no other edition of THE TRIBUNE. It is the determination of the publishers that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE shall in every respect be second to no journal in the United States as a family paper, and in order to place it within the reach of every Farmer, Mechanic, Business Man, and Family in the West, we have made the following extraordinary low schedule of prices for clubs, which, considering the size of the sheet and the amount of matter it contains, makes THE TRIBUNE the cheapest paper in the United States.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Payable in Advance.

DAILY.

The Daily Edition per year, single copy....$12.00

TRI-WEEKLY.

The Tri-Weekly Edition, single copy.......$ 6.00

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year......$ 2.00
Four copies, one year, to one address...... 7.00
Ten copies, one year, to one address...... 15.00
Twenty copies, one year, to one address...... 30.00
Fifty copies, one year, to one address...... [illegible]

In making the above very low prices, and in offering the high commissions below, we require that the clubs shall go to one address, AND BE MADE UP and remitted for AT ONE TIME.

When subscribers wish papers to be addressed to each individual in the club, fifteen cents must be added to the subscription for each name to be written.

As an inducement to Postmasters, and others to interest themselves in the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and to reimburse them for their labor and expense, we will allow them

20 PER CENT

commission upon all subscriptions to the Weekly, made in accordance with above rates. The commission does not apply to the Daily or Tri-Weekly.

Money by draft express, money orders, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

Address.
TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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STEAM ENGINES.

PORTABLE, AGRICULTURAL AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES

Excelled by None—Equalled by Few in Merits of Efficiency, Economy and Perfection.

Our PORTABLE ENGINE, mounted on Locomotive Boilers, having fire box and ash pit entirely surrounded by water space, is set upon legs and timbers, occupies little room; needs no brick work; is suitable for use in any place where power is required—in Mills, Shops, Foundries, or Printing Rooms, or in Stock Barns, for grinding, cutting, and cooking food for stock.

The AGRICULTURAL ENGINE is supplied with Locomotive Boilers, is mounted on wheels, with a pole for attaching horses for moving from place to place; is suitable for Grain Threshing, Corn Shelling, Wood and Shingle Sawing, &c.

The STATIONARY ENGINE is complete, with Governor, Pump and Heater, with connections fitted.

Circulars, with descriptions and prices, furnished on application to A. N. WOOD & CO., Eaton, Madison County, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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ROCKWOOD & BLOCK, Importers & Wholesale Druggists, 192 Lake and 20 Wells-sts., CHICAGO.

In addition to a complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, both Foreign and Domestic, we make a specialty of [illegible] Chemicals, Window Glass, Wines, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, etc.

GAME.

GAME! GAME! GAME! F. BROOME, 157 and 158 Metropolitan Market, London.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

SAGINAW PINE LUMBER. 1,400,000 ft. Dry Lumber for Sale ON DOCK AT EAST SAGINAW.

[illegible] MASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible]

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE DECISION OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MUTUAL OF CALIFORNIA

CANNOT in any way be affected by it. Thus this Company is organized on a basis of

GOLD COIN.

And to the body of its Policies it distinctly stated when payable in

U. S. GOLD COIN.

The "Pacific Mutual" is believed to be the only Life Insurance Company represented here whose capital is

GOLD COIN,

And who have an actual

GOLD RESERVE

For all Policies, payable in GOLD. [illegible]

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' [illegible]
SAPOLIO THE BEST THING OUT.

For Cleaning Windows (without water); removing Stains from Marble and Paint; Polishing Knives (no scratching); Washing Dishes, scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; Polishing Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper and Steel Wares; Removing Gums, Oil, Rust and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores.

FINANCIAL.

FIELD, KING & CO.

Offer the following Securities for Sale, secured by Bond and Mortgage, being First Liens on City Property—improved; in all cases worth more than double the amount of Mortgage. Interest 10 per cent, payable semi-annually in this city. Insurance assigned in each case for the whole term:
$14,000 due June 7, 1874.
3,500 due June 21, 1874.
3,000 due April 1, 1874.
1,000 due July 8, 1871.
Office, First National Bank Building, cor. State and Washington-sts.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to Check, allow interest on standing and temporary Balances, and execute orders for purchase and sale of Stocks, Gold, Bonds, and Loans bought and sold strictly on Commission.

Money to Loan.

I have a few thousand dollars to loan at ten per cent.
CYRUS BENTLEY, 112 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE. We have the funds in hand and can close loans without delay. [illegible]

Money to Loan

On Improved City Property. MEAD & COE, Loan and Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FIELD, KING & CO.

Real Estate Loans, Commercial Paper, Secured Real Estate Notes, Negotiated in sums to all sums. Office, corner Washington and State-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BUSINESS MEN. The New Religious Journal, THE "INTERIOR," WILL PRINT AND CIRCULATE 50,000 COPIES

Of the first number. It will be read by 250,000 of the best class of people. [illegible] This is an opportunity for successful advertising rarely offered.
Office at Room No. 5 Monroe Building, corner of Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SECOND TERM 1869-70 BEGINS 21ST FEBRUARY, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS:
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Royall Professor.—[illegible]
CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL, A. M., Dane Professor.—[illegible]
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States, and Bankruptcy.
[illegible]
J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 81 and 83 Wabash-av.

The next quarter of this School opens on Monday, February 14. New classes will then be formed.
Z. GROVER, Principal.

WANTED.

WANTED TO INVEST $10,000 to $30,000

In a well-established paying wholesale house, by a gentleman of experience. All communications strictly confidential. Address PARTNER, Tribune office.

NEW YORK BUYER.

[illegible] W. S. HAY, Box 866, New York.

NOTICE.

I wish to get up a Company to manufacture and sell [illegible] Machinery. [illegible]
F. W. GATES.

THE SKATING SEASON.

WEST SIDE RINK

OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GOOD ICE. EVERY NIGHT. MUSIC

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM New York, Queenstown & Liverpool. CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, PALMYRA, RUSSIA, SIBERIA.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. [illegible]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

One of the most difficult, and at the same time most important, questions before the Constitutional Convention is that of establishing a system of apportionment for members of the Legislature. The Legislative Committee [illegible] plan [illegible]. The Senate shall consist of fifty-one members; the whole population of the State is to be divided by 51, and the quotient [illegible] entitled to a Senator. We have 102 counties in the State, and but very few of them have the requisite population. The [illegible] will, therefore, exist of including more adjoining counties in [illegible] two or more to form a Senatorial District. This will, [illegible] in almost every [illegible] deficiency of population [illegible] an excess or [illegible] this evil, [illegible] county having [illegible] four-fifths of a ratio [illegible] Senator; and that [illegible] having one and three-fourths [illegible] shall have two Senators. The House of Representatives is to consist of 153 members, and the whole population is to be divided by 153, and the quotient will be the ratio for one Representative. In making this division there will, of necessity, be an excess in some counties and deficiencies in others. This is remedied by allowing counties having three-fifths of a ratio a Representative; each county having one and three-fourths ratios, two Representatives, and counties having three full ratios, three Representatives. Any county having less than three-fifths of a ratio is to be attached to the smallest adjoining county which is not thus attached to any other county, thus forming a district to be entitled as a whole to representation according to the rules in the case of single counties. Notwithstanding this arrangement, there will be necessarily many counties or districts, having an excess of population unrepresented. Hitherto in this State this excess of population, amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of population, has always been unrepresented. This loss it is proposed to remedy by providing as follows:

[illegible]

In this way, more fairly than ever before, the whole people of the State will be represented according to their numbers. The plan proposed will be very likely to secure to each county at least one Representative. The number of counties not entitled to a separate Representative will not exceed, at the most, eight or ten, and these will be so attached that, in practice, they can hardly fail to get a Representative. We believe this plan of apportionment is the best that has ever been proposed in this State. It is fatal to the disreputable and unjust practice of giving a political majority in one county by attaching it to another county of opposite politics. It preserves the majority rule, but does not permit the majority in one county to overrule and suppress the opposing majority in another county. We believe, as a whole, the plan as reported is as just and as equitable to the whole people, and to each political party, as it is likely the convention can devise. If adopted, it will remove the whole question of apportionment from the Legislature, as the system is mainly self-adjusting, and requires only a few ministerial acts by the Secretary of State. We understand that three Republicans and two Democrats on the committee favored the plan which was reported, while two Republicans and two Democrats favored the existing system. This is sufficient evidence that no partisan advantage is either gained or sought for by the plan.

DEFEAT OF THE CENSUS BILL.

It is with some surprise, as well as regret, that we notice the defeat, by the Senate, of the Census bill so carefully prepared in the House, and over which the latter body had spent so much time. The reason given by our correspondent for defeating it,—that the Senate have not time to discuss it and understand it,—would be disgraceful to that body if they were responsible for it. There are but one or two more important bills before Congress than this of the census. Its failure postpones the readjustment of representation in the House for three years, and in this respect is an outrage on the Western States, of which the Senate should not be guilty. Under the present act the Secretary of the Interior is required to issue schedules requiring statistics as to "slave inhabitants," the number of their owners, fugitives, freed slaves, and many other absurdities. It wholly omits some of the most important statistical elements which are required.

The imperfections and inadequacy of the existing census law had been generally exposed, and by none more effectually than by General Walker, whom the President has appointed to take the new census. In his recent article in the *Atlantic* he showed that the mode of taking the last census was so grossly inadequate as to lead to many absurd discrepancies and errors, and, as the form of the schedules is fixed by the law itself, no mere instructions or executive sagacity of the Superintendent will counteract the requirements of the law under which he acts.

For instance, in collecting statistics of the industries of the people, the present schedule requires, under one head, a statement of "Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business."

Let us suppose a case: A purchases, as the agent of a manufacturing company which he is forming, a water power and machinery, for which he pays $10,000 in cash, and gives a mortgage for $15,000 more. The property is turned in to a manufacturing company, who issue shares of stock for the land, some cash, and services, worth in all $50,000, to the nominal amount of $100,000, which, after five years of business, is deemed worth 200 per cent, and pays 40 per cent on its nominal capital. In such a case, is the nominal capital $10,000, $25,000, $50,000, $100,000, or $200,000?

Some proprietors would return it in one way, and some in another, making the statistics afforded by the census on such a point wholly valueless. Again, under the head of "Average number of hands employed," one farmer, with a wife, six stalwart sons, and three daughters, would return "No hands employed," while another, having the same force, would return "Eleven." In one part of the census the number engaged in a certain branch of industry would be many times the number which would appear as engaged in the same industry by another branch of the census. It is wholly silent as to the statistics of trade and transportation, as distinguished from agriculture and manufactures. The political economist looks in vain in it for many of the most important facts on which he desires light; and on those on which it gives information, it is so crudely taken as to be often deceptive and nearly always untrustworthy, except in so far as its statements accord with our other means of information.

The present law prescribes the schedules, and General Walker, in taking the census, would have no power to change them, nor would the Marshals be authorized to obey him if he attempted it. It seems plain, therefore, that the defeat of the Census bill by the Senate is a very absurd blunder, and the sooner they recede from it the better.

Mr. Judd has introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate about $500,000 for the enlargement of the harbor of Chicago. The people of Chicago would be very glad to have a bill passed appropriating this sum of money for their benefit, and they will give Mr. Judd the full measure of credit for his zeal in looking out for them; but the probable course of the bill will be something like this: The Louisville & Portland Canal will be tacked upon it, then the levees of the Mississippi, then the little embarrassment at Hell Gate, then the shoals in the Tennessee River, then the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, then the [illegible], then the Harbor of Duluth, and the obstructions in the St. Louis River, then forty or fifty small harbors and rivers which no amount of money will [illegible] the appropriation for Chicago [illegible] as being too large. In the end the people of Chicago will have paid more money than it would have cost them to improve their own harbor, a large part of which money will be expended to divert business away from Chicago and send it to places where it would never otherwise go. If Chicago can have her appropriation by itself, without being made a part of a log-rolling bill [illegible] all creation and calling for [illegible] appropriations in order to save the [illegible], it will be thankfully [illegible]. But this, we assume, is not possible. [illegible]

COMMISSIONER WELLS AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

It is one of the misfortunes incident to public life in this country that the incumbent of office is continually exposed to the misrepresentation and abuse of that portion of the public press which is politically or otherwise opposed to him. Men of the highest ability and integrity, equally with those of little or no pretension to either qualification, are forced, whenever called upon to accept position in the service of the government, to undergo an amount of indignity that is appalling, and that in any other civilized country would be considered monstrous. And as a necessary result of this condition of things, it is every day becoming more and more difficult to induce the better class of citizens to accept public office at all. The risk of reputation is so great that, for the most part, they prefer the honor that comes from faithful and honest effort in private station to all the distinction it is possible to acquire outside of it. But this is generally admitted, and has often been commented upon by those accustomed to rebuke and deplore the evils and irregularities incident to an unrestrained and over-zealous partisan press; and the subject is opened up here only because the treatment which Commissioner Wells has received, and is receiving, from a leading representative of that class, makes a reference to it an appropriate introduction to a few words in his defense.

At a time when the burdens of the war, through the taxes it imposed, were beginning to press heavily on the people, and murmurs both loud and deep for relief were heard throughout the country, Congress created a Commission to investigate the subject of the laws, and Mr. David A. Wells was invited to assume the responsibility of its direction and management. This gentleman was selected for the position solely on the ground of his pre-eminent fitness for it; neither personal nor political influence having had the slightest part in the matter; and when it is known that he had consented to accept the obligation thus put upon him, much gratification was felt by those familiar with his qualifications and private worth. The wisdom of the choice was plainly visible in the first report prepared by himself and colleagues, as also in the second annual report prepared by himself alone. On each of these occasions he was the recipient of more favors and appreciation, public and private, than ordinarily fall to the lot of men engaged in government service, and there was no one to say he had not fairly, ably earned the distinction which he achieved. When he became a member of the Commission, nearly every employment and product of the country were groaning under the weight of taxes; our people and pursuits were being literally taxed to death, thousands of articles being taxed over and over again; and the statistical archives of the nation, with the exception of the census of 1860, were a disgrace to the land. The improvement wrought here in two years through his instrumentality is one of the most remarkable, as it is one the most gratifying, events of our recent history. At his suggestion Congress abandoned one after another of the taxes, until, from being one of the most heavily and grievously taxed nations in Christendom, we have become (the customs taxes excepted), as of old, the most moderately taxed leading nation on the globe. Out of complication and confusion he brought simplicity and order, and if anomalies exist in the excise to-day, it is due to a disregard or neglect of his recommendations. Our Bureau of Statistics at Washington at this time is a credit to the country, when but for his energy and the reforms instituted by him it would be, what it was before his administration of it, a comparatively useless waste of money. The country would have had its taxes lightened, during the past four years, if the United States Revenue Commission, with Mr. Wells at the head of it, had never been heard of. But this does not make us any the less beholden to Mr. Wells for the part he has performed in bringing this desirable consummation about. If we would clearly realize what he has done for us in this respect, we have only to place ourselves in imagination where he found us four years ago.

Able as were its two predecessors, Mr. Wells' third annual offering was universally admitted to be superior in every essential requirement to either of them, and at least equal to any document of a kindred character ever produced here or elsewhere. Unlike those which preceded it, however, it contained matter not in harmony with the views of the extreme protectionists of the country, and by them both it and the author were vigorously and scurrilously assailed. In the exercise of his privilege as the head of an important office of the government; as a man of first-class scholarship and scientific attainments, with an unequalled knowledge of the manifold details of the subject of his inquiry, and with a disposition to make his knowledge as serviceable as possible to the government and people, he had the temerity to express the convictions that had come to him by his laborious investigations, and for this he was charged with having been bribed with "British gold," and traduced in every conceivable manner. Nothing daunted by this treatment, he prepared and submitted his fourth annual report, which is, if ever there was one, a masterpiece of statistical composition; and, in the course of his work, took occasion to reiterate,—and, so far as possible, substantiate,—some of the views previously expressed by him in relation to the tariff; and for this grave offence the Congress of the United States, acting under the spur of the extremists, consigns the document to the Committee of Ways and Means, hoping thereby to cause it to be suppressed, and the partisan press, led on by its New York leader, lets loose upon his devoted head a flood of billingsgate that would disgrace and put to blush a scavenger. A member rises in the House of Representatives and renews the charge of bribery; accuses him of proposing a tariff schedule at the instigation of English manufacturers and merchants, because the one recommended by him happens to agree with a copy alleged to have been furnished by them to the Treasury Department, and devotes a two hours' discourse to maligning him, instead of answering the arguments adduced by him. The New York *Tribune*, the organ that professes to desire fair play, but which is the most arrogant, unfair, and treacherous newspaper on the continent,—the organ that is one day one thing, another day another thing, and no day truly liberal,—this organ, that once thought Mr. Wells a very able man, now thinks that he ought to be engaged to write the fancy figures for the next Census Report; that his Free Trade Report is a bundle of contradictions and a collection of absurdities unworthy of the Treasury Department, and that it is a picked-up concern generally. This organ said Mr. Wells estimated the wool-clip for 1868 at 177,000,000 pounds. Mr. Wells replied that he never in his life made an estimate of the wool-clip, but that the estimate used by him was made by the Wool Manufacturers' and Growers' Association. This organ responds that he cannot escape from his error in that way; that by accepting their estimate he made it his own, and that if it was erroneous it was his business to find it out. And this is the style of argument they bring to refute the conclusions of one of the foremost statists of the world, in order to prove he is in the pay of England, and has become a Free Trader, when it is well known to many that but for his private fortune his office would have beggared him long ago; while to everybody but those wilfully blind it is clear that he cares as little about Free Trade [illegible] Protection, and that [illegible] or the other if his position [illegible] compel him to do [illegible].

Fair-minded people believe that Mr. Wells, both as a citizen and public officer, has a perfect right to entertain any view he sees fit regarding the tariff. He did not, in entering the service of the United States, relinquish his right of private judgment; nor is there anything stipulated in the bond that requires him to advocate high tariff duties if he believes lower ones will best subserve the interests of the people and the government. Why, then, should he be assailed as if he had committed some heinous breach of public or private trust? If he errs in his premises or conclusions, let his errors be pointed out, respectfully, decently; not brutally, stupidly, falsely.

But of the errors of which he is accused, where is the one that has been proved to be so? Is it in relation to the cost of pig iron? His reply to the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania is conclusive on that point. Is it the wool-clip? Who has proved his borrowed estimate false? Because the Commissioner of Agriculture reports only 37,724,270 sheep in the United States in 1868, must it be taken for granted that there were no more at that time? Whose estimate is the more likely to be correct, his or that of the Wool Manufacturers and Growers' Association? The same organ that now reposes confidence in the Department of Agriculture was, a few short months ago, clamorous for its abolishment as a useless burden on the people. For aught the Commissioner of Agriculture or any one in his department knows to the contrary, there may have been, and probably were, nearer fifty than thirty-seven million sheep in the United States in 1868. But it was Mr. Wells' duty to find out how many there were. How? By personal inspection? Why be silly as well as insulting? Is it in the assertion, "We already have in the United States an excess of cotton and woollen spindles, and to invest capital in more would be simply a waste?" Is there a man of ordinary intelligence in the country who doubts the truth of this assertion, the present time being implied and understood? And, if not in relation to this or the other, what then? But it is useless to follow their shameful misrepresentations. No good to the public weal can come from doing so, while as to Mr. Wells personally, whatever his detractors may say about him, there is reason to believe he can neither be hurt nor influenced by their malevolence.

THE TWO INDIAN POLICIES.

The two reports upon Indian affairs, one by Commissioner Parker upon those of the United States, and the other by United States Consul Blake, at Hamilton, Ontario, upon the condition of the Indians in Canada, concur in the theories they present, upon very opposite states of facts. Both recommend a policy of peace, while encouraging the feeble tendencies of the Indians towards industry and civilization. Commissioner Parker, himself an Indian, and a representative of the capacities which can be developed by these means, gives a recital of wars and outrages which have resulted from the policy of treating the Indians as independent and responsible nations; to be pursued and punished as nations for the acts of a few of their number. Mr. Blake, on the contrary, gives a history of the progress of the Canadian Indians in agriculture, education, and the mechanic arts, as the result of the traditionary French-Canadian policy of treating the Indians as their weaker allies, their wards, not to be conquered as enemies or exterminated as varmin, but to be firmly but kindly handled as mallicious children, whom too much indulgence spoils and too great severity brutalizes.

Two facts stand out on the surface of the Indian question. First, that while the French, Spanish, and Portuguese races in Canada, Mexico, and South America have always fraternized with the Indians, converted them readily to Catholic Christianity and to the shepherd life, so that, especially in Mexico and Brazil, the Indian competes in farming, politics, law, and the Church under no inequality with the white man, the Anglo-Saxon race has never met the Indian except on tacit terms of mutual extermination. It is so in the United States; so in New Zealand, whose Maoris resemble our Indians; so in the West Indies. The two races have no common ground, in religion or occupation, on which they can meet. The Indian could pass from hunting cattle to herding them, but not to tilling the soil. The change is too abrupt. He could sympathize with a sensuous and superstitious form of religion, but not with a skeptical or philosophical Protestantism. Here, too, the change is too abrupt. There is too wide a dissimilarity between the Anglo-Saxon and the Indian grades for them to mingle, so that the Indian may live. Intermarriage is pollution. Treaties are swindles. The Indians constantly represent that they get along better with us by fighting us, and our border settlers just as constantly repeat that fighting is our best and only Indian policy. The message just received by General Hancock from the Arickees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans complains that the Sioux, who keep on fighting with us, are able to capture from us all the blankets, mules, provisions, and firewater they want, while those tribes who give up their lands on our promise to provide them with these things are starving. We have now only about 280,000 Indians all told, and these are the only Indians in North or South America who are doomed to be exterminated. In Mexico, 6,000,000 of the people, including President Juarez himself, are Indians, and they are the very best portion of the people, whether as workers or as citizens. In all South America the Indians are more numerous and by far more comfortable now than when Cortez and Pizarro landed on their missions of conquest. In Canada the Indians are few, but are increasing instead of diminishing in numbers.

Commissioner Parker commends the employment of Quaker agents as thus far a positive success, as the agents already have the confidence both of the army and the Indians in a degree never possessed by their ill-famed predecessors.

The unkindest cut of all. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, after having advised General Salomon not to extend the tax as required by the Equalization Board, now unmercifully castigates him for having followed its advice.—*Springfield Journal.*

Will the Springfield *Journal* be so good as to indicate when and where THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE "advised General Salomon not to extend the tax as required by the Equalization Board?" We have taken pains to examine our files during the whole period covered by the controversy in question, and we find but one article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on the subject, which article is in the following words:

From The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 28, 1868.

"We have received a copy of the brief of Messrs. Beckwith, Ayer & Kales in the case of the application of the Auditor of the State for a *mandamus* to compel the County Clerk of Cook County to compute the State and county taxes upon the valuation fixed by the Board for the Equalization of Assessments. The facts are that the Legislature by law created this board; that the appraised value of the taxable property in Cook County, as returned by the Assessors, for the year 1867, is $69,819,919; that the State Board, under the law for the equalization of assessments, directed that 24 per cent be added to this valuation, increasing the assessment to $86,756,394. The aggregate tax, at 77 cents on each $100, is thus increased $129,094. The argument is that the act is unconstitutional, there being but one lawful mode of ascertaining the value of property, and that by the personal valuation of the Assessor. We have read the argument through, and we must confess that the points are too delicate for our apprehension. The argument may be sound, and the act of the Legislature unconstitutional; but we hope not. Whatever irregularities or incompleteness may exist under the law as it is can be corrected hereafter under an amended law; but to set aside the act would be no relief to Cook County, which, under the previous system, was fleeced annually and heavily to make up the shortcomings of other parts of the State."

It is hardly necessary to say that the Springfield *Journal's* further statement, that "THE TRIBUNE was especially indignant that the Supreme Court of the State should presume to set up its authority in opposition to the Cook County Supervisors," is equally destitute of truth.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Anneila Hobbs has been elected a Justice of the Peace in Jersey Landing Township, Jersey County, by a majority of twenty-six. County Clerk Sifer will certify the fact to the Governor. She is the first lady ever elected to office in this State.

The wheat crop in the southern part of the State does not promise favorably. St. Clair County does not expect a one-third crop.

T. D. Cotton's elevator, at McLean, was burned on the 5th, with 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $5,000—covering over half of the loss.

INDIANA.

Prof. Cox, State Geologist, estimates the total value of the coal in Clay County at [illegible]; and, in making the estimate, puts the coal at [illegible]

[illegible]

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that *delirium tremens* almost approaches the dignity of an epidemic in that city.

New Albany belles dle their lap dogs with aniline, and Rochester women play "pigeon hole" and drink beer in saloons.

KANSAS.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

"Jollification" is the name of a new town in Newton County.

At Rushville, on Tuesday of last week, two young men, named Sinclair and Jackson Hurst, were assaulted by another, named Joseph Fry, and their skulls literally smashed in with a piece of scantling. The former were Union soldiers during the late war, and the latter was in the rebel army, and a feud had long existed between them. Jackson Hurst died the next day, and, at last advices, Sinclair Hurst was not expected to live.

A woman who says she is "a medium by birth," writes to a Cincinnati paper a card defending herself against charges made against her, and, among other things, says: "I earn my living by cultivating [illegible]."

The burning of the library of Otterbein University, at Westerville, renders it probable that one of the [illegible] copies of Tischendorf's Codex Sinaiticus was consumed. It will be recollected that soon after Tischendorf's discovery of the very old manuscript of the New Testament bearing the above name, the Russian Government issued some *facsimiles* at great expense. These were sparingly distributed among great libraries and institutions of learning, only a very few coming to this country. Some of the Otterbein faculty sent a letter to St. Petersburg asking the gift of a copy, and the Imperial Government complied with the request.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Legislature of Utah has passed an act incorporating the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," and establishing an ecclesiastical body with unrestricted powers over "ordinations, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, endowments, tithings, marriages, fellowship, or the religious duties of man to his Maker."

The editor of the Corinne *Reporter* writes from Salt Lake City that "Those female farces, called indignation meetings, flourish to a ludicrous extent in the outlying settlements." He says he finds, however, a wide difference of opinion between the junior and elder "saintesses": "While the latter hold to their superannuated views of this and the world to come, the former manifests a desire to pass on 'trials'; if they have a pretty foot, show it; court Gentile society (particularly male); and ape the girl of the period generally. [illegible] polygamous Mormonism has no charms for the [illegible] after seventeen; [illegible] her most cherished wish, by day and night, is a Gentile lover, with joy beyond measure, and a rescue from the living death."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A North Carolina preacher has made $11,000 by inventing a rat trap.

The California Legislature has repealed the act prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.

Lynchburg, Virginia, has got its first lager beer saloon, "as conducted in Northern cities."

A reporter on Rochefort's paper was found to be a police spy, and he was kicked down stairs.

The Pennsylvania Press Association has admitted a negro.

A lady in Paris is mourning the loss of her eleventh husband, but is anxious to complete the dozen.

It costs the city of Boston as much to run a steam fire engine one year as it does to buy it at first.

England has released a man who had been confined twenty-seven years for debt, the sum being only £1 at the date of imprisonment.

A New Hampshire man has, this winter, raised full-sized green peas on vines grown in his sitting-room, fed with water and air entirely, having no soil near them.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, gives as the result of his recent investigations of telegraphy in Europe, that the charges from point to point are fully as high, if not higher, than in America.

The practice of indiscriminate hand-shaking is going out of fashion. Hereafter it is to be confined to intimate friends, or those who desire to express a cordial respect and regard for one another.

Fears are entertained that the Arctic whalers may be frozen up there. They have generally returned either to San Francisco or Honolulu during September and October, but up to the present time not one of them has made its appearance.

By the law of North Carolina, any person who wears a disguise or mask, in order to frighten somebody else, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and imprisonment.

The Paris *Gaulois* gives a statistical table, compiled from official returns, of the average ages attained by members of different professions. The results are thus given: Priests, 65.5 years; judges, 65.4; lawyers, 58.1; doctors, 56.8; professors, 56.0; bankers, 55.7; literarians, 56.5.

A brass door, weighing 1,400 pounds and costing [illegible], has recently been manufactured in England for the Wolf Rock Light House. It is intended to replace a cast oak door four inches thick, which had been shattered into fragments by the force of the waves.

The squadron of the Cent Gardes, composed of thirteen officers and 175 men, costs the French War Department $80,000 a year. Half the squadron is in personal attendance on the Empress and half on the Emperor.

A lady of Dijon, France, having been ordered by the City Council to paint her house, gave it a coat of pink. She was ordered to change, and then painted it red. The Council fined her for "insulting the municipality," and demanded a stone color.

The Danes have a new 119-inch gun, made of Swedish iron, which sent a conical projectile weighing 100 pounds, from a distance of 580 feet, through a target made of six plates of iron, each two inches thick, and backed with strong wooden beams, and also through a second target behind this first one, and made of wood, two feet thick.

During the recent excitement in Paris all the [illegible]

One of the speakers at the recent meeting at Birmingham, England, of the British National Educational League, stated, that on January 1, 1870, there were eighty millions of the inhabitants of Europe under the operation of laws enforcing compulsory education. This fact was stated to show that though the idea of compulsory education was comparatively novel in England, yet that the principle had been in successful operation in Europe for many years. The North German Confederation and Switzerland were mentioned as countries where compulsory education had produced the most intelligent populations in the world.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

A Reviewer Reviewed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

"A true friend of the cause,"—Mrs. Livermore's cause,—answers my brief sketch of the history of the Woman Suffrage movement in this State, in your yesterday's issue, by a general denial of its truth, attributing it to "jealous spirit," and a disposition "to injure the good name of one of the most talented, devoted, self-sacrificing workers of the cause;" "the acknowledged leader of the movement," who "has already won a national reputation," and "has the support and entire confidence of every friend of the cause." To such a glorification of Mrs. Livermore as this, by her bosom friend, I have only to say, it must have been intended for foreign consumption, and not for this community, where she is so well known.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

This was gotten up by Eastern people, Lucy Stone acting in behalf of a Boston, or Massachusetts committee, visiting Chicago and other points in the West, and writing letters to such persons all over the West as were known to be in sympathy with her views and objects, inviting and urging them to attend. So that, though nominally it was composed of delegates and volunteers, it virtually represented the Eastern originators, and the American Association was their work.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

This "True Friend" of Mrs. Livermore asserts that my statement, that "the State constitution provides that the annual meeting should have been held in October, is utterly false." If this be so, Judge Bradwell, who drafted the constitution, and Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Secretary of the State Association, have been guilty of forgery, in printing and furnishing to members copies of the constitution, one of which, endorsed by them, personally, to be correct in this particular, and now lying before me, reads as follows:

SEC. 8. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the first Tuesday of October, at Chicago, Ill., and at such other hour and place, and be called in such a manner, as the Executive Committee may appoint.

A writer who charges others with false statements should not be so utterly reckless of his own.

The constitution is mandatory that the first annual meeting shall be held in Chicago, on the first Tuesday of October. The Executive Committee might call it to meet at what hour or in what hall or building it chose. Further than this it had no discretion.

ILLEGAL ACTION.

There was no public notice—as there should have been—of the special meeting of the Executive Committee, and its action in calling the annual meeting, at Springfield, was also illegal, because there was not a quorum present when the resolution was passed. But four members—so one who attended the meeting informed me—were present when this action was taken, and no one, I think—unless it be "A True Friend"—would have the cheek to pretend that four members constitute a quorum of fifteen.

"A True Friend" thinks he knows me by certain ear-marks. I know him without the "ear-marks," and I have purposely drawn it very mild, both on his and Mrs. L.'s account. I think it was very unwise to create a division in our ranks by attaching the Illinois Association to the Boston organization, and that it would have been [illegible] unwise to have united with the New York Association.

I cherish no ill-will, or jealousy, toward Mrs. Livermore. If my beau ideal of her has vanished, it is because she herself has dispelled the illusion. If her benevolence equalled her ability, she might accomplish wonders. But, no woman, however great her talents, can impress herself beneficently upon her generation who exalts her horn above the cause she advocates, or who could inspire, or accept, such fulsome and false adulation of herself as her "True Friend" has written in her defense.

A FRIEND OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE [illegible]

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association—Annual Meeting at Kenosha, Wis.—Closing Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2 p.m., President in the chair.

An invitation was received from the Hon. Gilbert Truesdale, asking the convention to visit his farm, to-morrow. A special train is to be ready at noon to convey the members to the farm, which is about seven miles from the city.

The invitation was accepted.

[illegible]

In view of the fact, then, that there are so many unsolved problems of a scientific nature connected with the manufacture of butter and cheese, as well as so much to be learned as an art, before we can reach the highest point of excellence, is it not evident that every means should be resorted to, in order that we may produce better articles of food, and at the same time add to the material wealth of the country? No individual dairyman should spend his time and money in making these necessary investigations, even if he has the means and scientific attainments to enable him to prosecute these researches. Nor is it to be expected that scientific men, whose purses are seldom very long or over-filled, and whose time is required, like other men's, in obtaining a livelihood, should devote themselves to making investigations that shall benefit the whole community, they, perhaps, deriving the least advantage from their own labors.

It is plain that we cannot expect much aid or comfort from agricultural societies or agricultural colleges as most of them are now managed. The treasuries of too many of the former are drained in appropriating "citizens' purses for agricultural horse trots" at the annual fairs, to do anything to advance the cause of dairying, except to offer a prize or two for butter and cheese. As to some of our so-called agricultural colleges, the learned members of their faculties are too much absorbed in teaching a few city boys the languages and literature of some extinct nations, of whom nothing remains but their superstitions, to have any time to devote to such unpoetical and mundane affairs as making butter and cheese. To them it is a slight matter whether the immense capital invested in dairying shall produce large or small returns; whether the cheese that is eaten is nutritious, or whether the butter in the market is sweet or rancid. Greek questions engage their graver minds; questions of such absorbing interest to the farmer, of such vital importance to the dairyman, as whether the Greek should be pronounced by quantity, or by the written accent; or whether some word in one of Sophocles' tragedies actually existed in the original manuscript, or has since been supplied.

In speaking of the utilization of waste dairy products, he recommended that the waste of the churn and cheese vat be no longer given to hogs, but to be sold in Chicago, to encourage a new manufacture, of which he spoke as follows:

During the past season, a firm of chemical manufacturers in Chicago have made over half a million pounds of pure caseine from the curd of milk, that was entirely innocent of any trace of butter, and which, if manufactured into cheese, would have been of that kind "that pigs grunt at, dogs bark at, but neither of them dare bite at." This substance is largely used as a mordant in calico printing, and the demand for it is large and constantly increasing. The difficulty the firm [illegible] getting a supply notwithstanding the fact that they have offered more for them than they are worth for feeding purposes. A portion of the article thus manufactured has been sold to print works in our own country, and a part has gone where much of our pressed curds go, across the Atlantic.

The same firm proposes, the coming season, if they can meet with suitable encouragement from makers, to engage in the manufacture of lactine or sugar of milk from the whey of our cheese factories. They state that if this article can be put on the market at the price of other sugars, it will meet with a ready sale to persons who are engaged in the compounding of medicines. They state that for many such purposes it is greatly to be preferred to cane or grape sugar, and that the present high price of the article alone prevents its employment. They propose to [illegible] syrup, such [illegible] can be prepared by simply boiling down the sweet whey in an open vessel.

The address occupied an hour in its delivery.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Prof. Welch.

The debate on the nutritive qualities of cheese was in order, but no one appended, and the matter dropped.

The next question was: "Is it practicable to discontinue the manufacture of cheese on Sunday by the factories?"

Mr. I. H. Wanzer, of Elgin, opened the debate. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. White, of Pleasant Prairie, said good milkers should last twelve years.

The parentage of cows was discussed at length, and at 6 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9 to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

The convention met at 9:30 A.M., Dr. Tifft in the chair.

The debate was opened on the following:

The best mode of feeding cows for the dairy—the effects of different kinds of feed on the qualities and quantities of milk, for the production of butter and cheese.

Mr. W. C. White, of Kenosha, opened the discussion. After the usual introductory remarks, he spoke to the point as follows:

Good food, and plenty of it, is necessary, in order to have cows do well. When cows are coming in the last of March or first of April, feeding should be commenced as soon as the middle of March, at least.

From four to six quarts of corn and oatmeal, (one quart of oil-meal), and eight quarts of wheat or rye bran (rye is best), makes a good feed. This should be fed until the middle of May, when, if grass is plenty, the meal may be dropped off, and about twelve quarts of bran fed per day, up to the 1st of January, or until the cow is dry. Corn I consider one of the very best articles of food for the cow. It should be sowed or drilled in, and as soon as the pastures begin to dry or fail, commence feeding it, and continue to feed until frost comes. It is then time for the field corn to be cut and shocked. This should be fed from the shock until the cows are dry. It pays better to feed it in this way than in any other, and when the cows are dry they will be fat, and can be wintered on almost any kind of fodder, and will hold their flesh.

The cost of feeding cows in this way will be about $35 per head, and they will yield, certainly, two hundred pounds more cheese per head than without feed. Then, too, the value of the cows (by feeding) either to winter or put into the market will be increased by at least $10 per head.

And more than this, one-fourth more cows can, by feeding, be kept on the same pasture than could be kept if nothing but grass is fed, while, by feeding, many tons of valuable feed goes on to the farm as manure.

But does it pay? We will see whether it does or not.

Take, if you please, thirty-two cows with no feed but grass. Each cow will yield about 400 pounds of cheese. This at 12½ cents per pound will bring $1,600.

Forty cows, with feed, can be kept on the same pasture as thirty-two without feed, and will yield 600 pounds of cheese, each, which at 12½ cents per pound will amount to $3,000.

The cost of feed at $35 per head will amount to $1,000. The interest on eight extra cows will be about $6 per head, or $48, which, with the cost of feed is to be, deducted from the amount received for the cheese, which is $3,000. This leaves a profit of $952. Then, by feeding, the cows are worth $10 per head head more, making $400 to be added to the profits. This gives $2,352. Now, by taking the difference between the amount made from forty cows by feeding, and from thirty-two cows on the same pasture without extra feed, we find it leaves a balance of $755 in favor of feeding.

Mr. Stewart fed a cow with sour whey, which caused chronic diarrhœa and death. Sweet whey was nutritious, but sour whey was generally fatal.

Mr. John Moore, of Mazomanie, Wis., fed twelve quarts of bran, or "coarse shorts," as it was called, twice a day, and always served it up hot. Cooked food was the best for animals, especially for milch cows.

Mr. Stewart believed that warm food was 50 per cent better and more nourishing for all animals than cold food.

The debate was suspended, and the following committees were appointed:

On Dairy Utensils—Messrs. McLean and Sydney Wanzer, of Elgin; Meade and Farill, of Lake Mills, and Coburn, of Whitewater, Wis.

On Modes of Making Cheese—Messrs. Torrey and Johnson, of Milwaukee; Stewart, of Hebron; Wilder, of Evansville, and Church, of Elgin.

The debate was resumed.

Mr. Gideon Truesdell, of Kenosha, explained his manner of feeding. He fed a bushel and a half basket of cut straw twice a day to each cow. The straw was always steamed. In summer he cut his grass green, and fed it to the cattle during the heat of the day. Every dairyman should steam his straw and corn stalks. He fed mashed potatoes mixed with bran last year, and found that it soured the milk and spoiled the cheese. Some of the cheese had the smell of a rotten potato, and was refused even by the hogs. He fed whey to his calves, but not to the cows, as it invariably ruined the milk. He commenced feeding the whey when the calves were four days old, and had not lost many calves by the change from milk to whey.

Mr. Moore advocated green corn, an acre and a half of which would keep twenty-four cows from July to November.

Mr. Dyke found he could raise calves on whey and meal, and the less whey and the more meal, the better. [Laughter.] He was of opinion that good calves could not, as a rule, be raised on whey.

Mr. O. B. Jenne fed his calves on milk for two or three weeks, and then commenced on factory whey without any meal. They eat what grass they liked. As they grew older, he gave them sour whey entirely.

Mr. Dyke thought if the calves got a good start of three or four weeks on milk, there was no difficulty in carrying them through on whey.

The debate was then closed.

The next subject debated was:

Disease of the cow of the dairies—their prevention and cure.

Dr. J. Tefft, of Elgin, said the cow was subject to many diseases. To understand the disease they should first study the anatomy of the animal. Cows kept in close houses in the city were liable to many diseases that country cows were free from. The principal cow disease around Elgin was puerperal fever, which came on at the time of parturition. High fed cows were most liable to it. The bleeding of cows a few days before the commencement of parturition was a sure preventive of the disease. One good and liberal bleeding, from six to ten quarts of blood, reduced the circulation. A dose of salts was next to be administered. Disease of the secretive glands was serious, and generally resulted in sending the cow to the butcher. There were from 150 to 200 diseases of the cow, too many to treat of in an essay.

The Committee on Barns reported that they had selected the plan of Dr. Stone as the best.

On motion, Mr. Stone was congratulated.

Inquiry was made as to whether she was to be presented [illegible] the silver tea-set, or on her husband. [Laughter.]

[illegible] received a vote of thanks for the [illegible].

Prof. [illegible] Welch moved votes of thanks to Mr. [illegible], to the railway companies for courtesies, and to the citizens of Kenosha for their hospitality. [illegible] unanimously voted.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

[illegible]

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Dissenting Opinion of the Minority on the Legal-Tender Act—The Act Held to be Entirely Constitutional.

[illegible]

THE POLITICIAN OF THE PERIOD.

The Hon. David [illegible] Bennett—His Latest Operation in Grain.

From the [illegible]

[illegible]

We have thus given, as briefly as we could, the bare facts of the fraudulent transaction in which our member has just been detected, and the discovery of which brought him home from Washington in hot haste, as we mentioned yesterday. No comments are needed, but an account of the circumstances which brought the crime to light, and how they led to the sale of the "Bennett Elevator" by Our Member, may be interesting and instructive.

[illegible]

Railroads.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has issued an order [illegible]

[illegible]

NEBRASKA.

Two New Western Railroads.

Their Formal Opening at Omaha.

An Ugly Divorce Case.

A Political Dip.

The Big Horn Expedition Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Feb. [illegible]

We have had a great railroad jubilee, and Omaha [illegible]

[illegible]

PLIGHT IN AND ABOUT OMAHA.

[illegible]

We have now to record what as yet appears to be one of the filthiest divorce cases that has ever occurred in this country. The parties are Henry C. Addis and his wife Annabel, and they hail from Chicago. Mr. Addis, the agent of J. B. McCormick, the well-known reaper man, and was [illegible] of the Presbyterian Church here, and moving in the best circles of Omaha society. Addis and his wife were married at Chicago in June, 1868, and immediately came here to live. For a time they boarded at the Morrison House, and then settled down in a residence. Mr. Addis was possessed of abode of happiness, and the events that have lately taken place are a surprise to everyone. A short time ago Mrs. Addis (as she alleges), at the request of her husband, went to visit her mother in Chicago, and while there was informed that she was divorced from her husband. It was a total surprise to the lady, she having lived in supposed happiness with her husband while the proceedings for the divorce were going on in the Circuit Court at South Bend, St. Joseph County, Ind. When Mrs. Addis heard that she was divorced, she did not entirely believe the story, and made haste to come to Omaha, where she learned it was only too true. She was a divorced wife!

Stung to the quick, the wife denied the legality of the Indiana divorce, and has now instituted proceedings in the courts of Nebraska to obtain a divorce from Henry C. Addis. Her petition sets forth that her maiden name was Annabel Halstead, and that she is 21 years of age. Up to June 4, 1868, she lived with her mother in Chicago, when she married Henry C. Addis and came with him to reside in Omaha. She says that Addis was at times cruel to her, and, although abundantly able, provided for her in a mean and niggardly manner, often obliging her to cook her own victuals *on a common box stove.* She further states that she knew Addis frequently disregarded his marital obligation, but notwithstanding this knowledge she continued to live with him, and was to him an affectionate, virtuous, and faithful wife. Last fall he sent her to reside with her sister at South Bend, Indiana, and she did, at his request, reside there until he sent for her to come to Omaha, where they lived together as man and wife. She further says that Addis, since their marriage, though having a lucrative business, has never given her but $300, and that all of that sum was expended in railroad fare and necessary travelling expenses; and that she had to depend on her mother for clothing. We confess this looks bad for Henry, and if the *facts*, as set out in the petition, can be sustained Addis will be likely to get a good dose of Nebraska law. Mr. Addis has applied to his minister and church for letters of good character, but, under the circumstances, the letters were refused. The papers here are full of this case, and it has created quite a sensation. Mr. Pat Hawes, Addis' attorney, is out in the *Herald* in a long letter defending his client, but does not make the affair as yet appear better for Addis. However, Hawes promises to clear the matter up to the satisfaction of all if he is only given time.

A POLITICAL DIP.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties of Nebraska seem to be out of joint. There are cliques in each, striving for the ascendency, and bid fair, in their endeavors to kill each other, to kill their party. The Republicans have a majority in the State, but there are so many contending factions that in any campaign they may lose their power, and the State go into the hands of the Democracy. How far the animosities of some Republican leaders will carry them remains yet to be seen, but we fear there are those already who are willing to inscribe on their banners, "Rule or ruin."

At the head of the Democratic party stands Miller, with his Omaha *Herald*. Miller is a sharp, piquant writer, and his paper is justly entitled to be the organ of Democracy in Nebraska. The *Republican* of this city is the organ of the Republicans. It is a duller, heavier, slower, and more dignified paper than the *Herald*, and seems to pay more attention to its advertising columns than its editorial or news departments. Miller is constantly assailing the *Republican* or some of its partisans. Half the Republicans in the city take the *Herald* to see what Miller is saying about them or their party. Somebody comes in for an abusing every morning, and of course everybody is anxious to see who is the lucky man. Miller's abuse does not seem to hurt anyone very much, however, as he has belabored people so long they have ceased to regard him. To the stranger, the *Herald* is a surprise, and one wonders how the editor dare say such things. But it is a long road that has led to these immunities, and it is only the criminality of the thing that has given Miller the privilege of saying what he does. Where the *Herald* is best known, its personal abuse is no more regarded than the report of the Police Courts in your paper. However, Mr. Miller is a hard worker and every morning gives us something new to read. Early and late he is to be found in his office, pen in hand, scratching away. He assumes to be witty, and, although he gets off many dull things occasionally, by perseverance he often lets fall a palpable hit. Of course his good sayings are heartily laughed over, and his dull squibs forgotten. General Strickland, though a very clever man both in manners and ability, is by no means handsome. Miller preferred him to all others as the Republican candidate for Congress. When urged to give his reasons for such preference, Miller gravely announced that he supported Strickland solely on account of his great personal beauty. This, both as a reason and a fact, was so ridiculous that it was esteemed as a very good local joke. Governor Butler has had a cane presented to him. Miller knew very well that if Butler assembled the Legislature in special session, it would be for the very good purpose of completing the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Nevertheless, the *Herald* gave it out far and wide, that Butler would assemble the Legislature in order that the Speaker of the Senate might formally present the cane to His Excellency. Strange as it may seem, this improbable and silly story was believed by some people, and has led to very curious comments. The cane, which Miller facetiously calls "the Governor's club," is a source of great perplexity [illegible] the *Herald*, which has set out to ascertain of what kind of wood it is made. One day we hear it is from the Monitor timber; another that it is hickory, which gave Jackson his characteristic name; but at last we have the truth, and it is now definitely known "to be made from the wood of the identical cherry tree that George Washington cut down with a hatchet, in his father's garden, [illegible] years ago."

Speaking of Governor Butler reminds me that he has been to Washington, and report has it that a political slate was made up for Nebraska while there. It reads:

For Governor—David Butler.

For United States Senator—John M. Thayer, re-elected.

For Representative in Congress—[illegible] A. Strickland.

[illegible]

THE WRECK[illegible]

[illegible]

The Huron and Ont[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

ART.

ART.

The Artists' Reception at the Opera House Last Evening.

A Grand Rush, Crush, and Push of the Fashionables.

The Ladies: Their Faces, Dresses, Flowers and Cologne.

The Pictures: Art on the Basis of Heels.

Studios: What Was in Them and What Was Out of Them.

The Ball and Supper.

Art Criticism.

The Artists' Assembly Reception at the Opera House was a success. There is no doubt of that. All of the receptions hitherto have been successes, but this was the real success. The philosopher's stone has been discovered. Shrewd fellows, those artists! If you want to get a popular art criticism and art appreciation, make your appeal to the heels in the form of a ball, and to the stomachs in the form of a supper. If there are two things in world lovely woman can do, they are dancing and eating.

"Don't you feel hungry?" says Araminta to young Fitz-Herbert.

"I do," says that mighty lord of creation.

"Let's go and dance," says the Dear Creature. And they went.

Now, that's art criticism. That's appreciation of pictures. That's encouragement for the poor devils in the studios, who all looked their prettiest, and had fixed up their little dens into charming bijous of places. The heels have it.

Everybody was there, of course, with Mrs. Everybody and the last Miss Somebody who is here now, stopping with Mrs. Nobody. It might be set down as a crush, since locomotion was extremely difficult, and appreciation fearful to accomplishment. One had a galling responsibility constantly on his mind that he was standing upon a train or was in somebody's focus. It was a positive relief when the orchestra led off in the auditorium for the dance, and emptied the gallery of the art-connoisseurs. There were oceans of pretty women there, and miles of superb dressing. In fact, it was the best dressed occasion ever known in Chicago. "Un Ballo en Maschera," and Offenbach furnished the musical motives for the art-viewing in the early part of the evening by a small orchestra under Vaas' baton. Every one walked, talked, and looked, and everything went as merry as a marriage bell. [illegible]

The Studios.

Here you find the artists at home. You see more of them here than in the gallery. Here you find their characteristics, in the sketches which hang upon the walls and the half-finished works upon their easels, for the sketches betray their manner of work, and the fragmentary pictures tell you of their manner of handling. It is in the studios that these philosophers paint and criticise, hold meetings of congratulation when one of their fellows gets a commission, and decide what he shall do with the money. If you have the *entree* of these studios in working days, here is where you will learn more of art than you can in front of the works in the more aristocratic gallery. [illegible]

AN APOLOGY.

There were fewer pictures displayed in the studios last evening than usual, for the reason that nearly all the artists are met with a streak of good luck this season, and have sold their pictures as fast as they could paint them. [illegible]

[illegible]

DRURY'S STUDIO.

Drury, across the way, has finished up nothing for the exhibition, owing to severe illness in his family. He has several large pictures under way, and some little coast scenes, which are always his favorites, which are hardly yet dry. These, however, were painted upon commissions, and not with a view to the exhibition.

FORD'S STUDIO.

Ford has all and more than he can do. He has made rapid improvement in his work, and has fairly liberated himself from his mannerisms. In all of his little pieces, especially in his "Prairie Meadows," he displays very delicate feeling, and has drawn out a fair perspective worthy of Heade. The principal pictures in his studio are a large work, "The Platte Valley," with Pike's Peak in the distance; "Cattaskill Creek;" "Notch of the White Hills," [illegible] "Rock River Meadows;" and a moonlight piece. [illegible]

OTTO SOMMERS' STUDY.

Otto Sommers, in the next study, has finished up a picture, with "The Banished Peri," from "Lalla Rookh," for a subject, which is, in some respects, the best home picture yet produced. [illegible]

BEARD'S QUARTERS.

Beard is occupying the same studio with Sommers, [illegible]

THE SHERWOOD STUDIO.

[illegible]

HILLIARD'S STUDIO.

Across the way is Hilliard's studio. [illegible]

[illegible] He has evidently been studying [illegible] "Starr King Mountain," "The Androscoggin Valley," and "Down by the River," an exquisite study from nature, which has very delicate feeling in it.

PICKERING'S STUDIO.

Pickering is working quietly along on his portraits, but does not exhibit many, from the fact that his commissions are delivered as fast as painted. He is a very conscientious artist; labors patiently and modestly without much blowing of trumpets, and lets his work speak for itself. [illegible]

BIGELOW'S STUDIO.

Bigelow has just finished a larger picture than he usually paints of Mt. Norton, Essex County, N. Y. A roadway winds through the foreground, with a rude footbridge crossing a brook. [illegible]

ELKINS' STUDIO.

Elkins has but one picture finished—a view of Echo Lake, Colorado. He is a young artist of talent, and would be more successful if he would apply his talents in the right direction. [illegible] He will never get out of his present rather careless mannerism.

GOOKINS' STUDIO.

Gookins has little to show, as his head is full of Europe, whither he is shortly going to study. He has no rival here in fairies and flowers, and if he studies faithfully in Europe he will make more than a local reputation. [illegible] "The Bridal Fays," representing a fairy wedding, is hanging in his studio. [illegible]

SHIRLAW'S QUARTERS.

Shirlaw occupies the same studio with Gookins, as full of humor as an egg is of meat, the best draughtsman and one of the best fellows on the studio floor. [illegible]

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

This department, with the studio of Messrs. Gookins and Shirlaw adjacent, received its due share of attention and admiration. [illegible] "View of Pike's Peak," by Gookins, [illegible] "Love's Discovery," by Gookins; [illegible] "Going to Pike's Peak;" "Westward Ho" (a scene on the plains, by Shirlaw); "Los Canon," and "Golden Hall," by Shirlaw. [illegible]

THE ETCHING CLUB.

Hanging in the same studio are the first fruits of the new Etching Club, of which Messrs. Church, Verbeck, Earl, Ford, Gookins, Harrison, Beard, Bell, Shirlaw, and Collis are believed to compose the membership. [illegible]

OTHER WORKS.

On the upper studio floor the unfortunate fire devastated Mrs. St. John's studio, past all possibilities of exhibition, destroying, as it did, everything she had. [illegible] Miss Penniman, who has a studio on this floor, exhibits portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Mayo, which are good likenesses.

The Gallery.

Before entering the gallery, it will be well to bestow a passing glance upon the halls and anterooms. Nearly all of the pictures outside the gallery are old. In the studio hall-way the dubious atrocity, "Belshazzar's Feast;" Marshall's "Grant;" portraits of J. C. Gait and Dr. Dyer, and the familiar Inness landscape, are hanging. Why was not the latter retained in the gallery? We may say the same of Waugh's beautiful genre picture, "The Old Pawnbroker," and Van Elten's "Road to the Christening." [illegible]

PICTURES FROM ABROAD.

In noticing the pictures in the gallery we give the first place to the new-comers from abroad. The collection is minus one picture we had hoped to see, the Dore work. [illegible]

HEADE,

who is usually so well represented in our exhibitions, has but one picture, and that a very small one. It is evidently only a composition, and is only remarkable for a study of color of sunlight on clouds. [illegible]

A SKATING SCENE,

by the Dutch artist, W. Meyerheim, is one of the best in the collection. [illegible]

BIERSTADT

has two pictures, neither of them in his best vein. The Sierra Nevada, although we may be heretics, seems to us eminently sensational, and painted only with a view to a single effect. [illegible]

BRISTOL,

a New York artist, new to our gallery, has a very creditable picture, "Afternoon on the Housatonic," painted very much in the manner of William Hart, especially in the middle distance. [illegible]

A ROMAN CAMPAGNA VIEW.

Hanging near it is a landscape in entirely different style, a Roman Campagna view by Achenbach, which is very vigorous, bold, and sturdy. [illegible]

ENGLEHARDT

has a very characteristic [illegible]

[illegible]

A POULTRY YARD.

Among the little pictures is a Van [illegible] with its inevitable rooster, [illegible]

THE MINISTER'S BIRTHDAY.

Carl Hubner's "Anniversary of the Minister's Birthday" will attract many admirers, and, in some respects, it is a very notable picture. [illegible]

THE GEM OF THE COLLECTION

is the picture by Diffenbach, "Going to See the Old Nurse." Hitherto we have had that admirable Christmas picture of his in the gallery, which, by the way, has been purchased by Albert Crosby, Esq., which is thoroughly German in treatment. The present one is in entirely different style, and reminds one of the French school. [illegible]

VAN ELTEN

has a new picture, "Afternoon on Esopus Creek," which also affords another good study in handling of color and conscientious treatment of nature. [illegible]

MOSLER

contributes two pictures, "A Girl Feeding Chickens," which is very stiff and studied, and two stockings hanging upon the wall, one filled with toys and the other with a whip, the rewards, of course, of the good and bad children. It is an atrociously bad picture, and a mere waste of canvas.

WYANT

has a very strong picture, evidently a composition of landscape, with a very careful foreground, some remarkably good trees at the left, and a very powerful storm effect in the distance. Paul Weber also has one of his carefully-painted studies, with his favorite brook and willows in it. We shall give both these pictures more attention hereafter, as they are eminently deserving of it.

MILLNER

exhibits a very high-toned Swiss lake scene. The handling of the picture is very artistic, but the lavish use of the pigments seems very violent, the water being compounded of three shades—russet and bright green and blue. If true to nature, it is a most unusual effect.

SHATTUCK

has two pictures—one, "A View on the Hudson," which is entirely unlike anything he has ever done before; and the other a small picture, under glass, called "Autumn," the view being near Simsbury, Conn. [illegible]

The Home Pictures.

We must run over the home pictures in the gallery, quite briefly. Many of the artists have not contributed to it at all, for reasons we have already stated, while the majority of the rest are represented by a single picture. Most of the contributions are portraits, and some of them very bad portraits.

BEECH AND BASSWOOD.

Ford contributes the largest, and, in most respects, the best painting he has ever done, being a study of beech and basswood trees in an Ohio meadow. [illegible]

COLORADO SCENES.

Collis has two or three small Colorado scenes, and one very large and ambitious view of the Twin Lakes, Colorado, which ran a very hit with him.

A CREDITABLE PORTRAIT.

Pebbles, who is only an amateur, exhibits a very creditable portrait. [illegible]

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT.

Clifford has two pictures—a landscape and a portrait. [illegible]

MINIATURES.

Dodge, the miniature painter, has some beautiful specimens of this class of work. [illegible] C. Heed has a very strong head on exhibition, very rich and warm in coloring. [illegible]

A MARINE VIEW.

Hilliard contributes a very large marine view of Mount Desert. As we have said before, this artist is wading into water for the first time. [illegible]

"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE."

Beard contributes his historical picture, "The Night Before the Battle," of which we have spoken before.

A MARINE VIEW.

Paul Brown exhibits a new marine. His water is yet hard, and needs transparency and fluidity. He has good ideas, however, and has made up a very pleasing composition.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

J. Ernest Galvau, a young French painter who has recently come here, makes his first contribution in a cluster of fruits and flowers. The picture is a very uneven one. The flowers are good, although a little hard. The grapes are admirable, but the other fruit, and especially the glass of wine, are very stiff and solid.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

Young Earl is making rapid advances. His study of prairie chickens and quails is admirable. The drawing is almost feather for feather, and the coloring very truthful. In addition to this he has so skilfully used his shadows that the game fairly stands boldly out before you. We predict for Mr. Earl great reputation in his specialty when he shall have had opportunities to study from life.

THE LIST COMPLETE.

This completes the list of new pictures in the gallery. The old ones still hanging there are Webber's "Ophelia;" Bierstadt's "Yo Semite;" Mignot's "Chimborazo;" Andrews' "Village Blacksmith," and Diffenbach's "Christmas Tree."

ON THE FLOOR BELOW;

The catalogue of pictures would be incomplete without specifying some of those in the art room of Mr. Moore, on the floor below. He has upon his walls, "Prairie Meadows," a charming little piece of perspective, by Ford; two very good farm scenes, by Otto Sommers; a new sunrise, and one of his best, called "White Mountains;" three animal pictures, by Willis; some caricature souvenirs of Baird's, done before he went to Paris; three admirable little landscapes, by Sloan; a bold picture of horses, by Vogt; some very strong sepia drawings by Wendel, a German artist; four of Rungius' pictures, which have greatly enhanced in value since his death; a large picture by Elkins; two cherubs' heads in crayon, an original, Gainsborough; a little sea piece, by Hamilton, and several rare old line engravings and proofs.

The Arrival.

Soon after 8 o'clock the carriages freighted with beauty and fashion began to throng Washington street, and one by one were drawn in front of the Opera House, where the fair cargoes were deposited with all convenient speed. Drummond lights upon surrounding buildings in various directions were centered upon the spot, creating a brilliant focus of almost midday radiance. [illegible]

Among the Paintings.

The grand centre of attraction was the Art Gallery itself, the principal features of which are elsewhere described. [illegible]

The Ball.

The managers of the ball had arranged their programme with great artistic taste. They had, in the first place, provided for the inspection of those who were present the numerous pictures of the Art Gallery and the studios, and then calling to the aid of painting the sister art of music, they sent them into the auditorium of the Opera House, once again transformed into a grand ballroom, to amuse themselves as they pleased, by dancing or by chatting with each other.

At 9 o'clock the entrance to the auditorium was opened, and gradually, very gradually at first, the crowd began to move in that direction. [illegible]

The auditorium, toward which they moved, was floored over as in the days of the Charity, the French and the Masquerade balls. [illegible]

This immense space slowly began to fill up. [illegible]

At half-past 9 the band stationed at the extreme right of the balcony struck up, and the dancing began. The following is the programme:

1. Quadrille.	11. Les Lanciers.
2. Redowa, Waltz and Galop.	12. Waltz.
3. Les Lanciers.	13. Prairie Queen.
4. Trois Temps.	14. Trois Temps.
5. Prairie Queen.	15. Caledonians.
6. Polka and Galop.	16. Galop.
7. Montebello.	17. Polka Redowa, Q'ille.
8. Polka Redowa.	18. Waltz and Galop.
9. Passerelle.	19. Prairie Queen.
10. Galop and Deux Temps.	20. Grand Finale.

[illegible] was the first quadrille announced then the almost vacant floor was filled, and, from that time on till the close of the ball—even during the first opening of the supper-room—it was never deserted.

At the close of the first dance the scene was a singularly beautiful one. [illegible] Chicago. The dress circle seats were filled, while the space in the rear of these was occupied by a constantly circulating crowd of people.

The Supper.

At 11 o'clock the doors connecting the Music Hall with the Opera House were thrown open, and those who were wearied with dancing had an opportunity to refresh themselves. A long table was placed in the centre of the room, amply provided with oysters in various forms, salads, creams, cake, etc., while coffee, tea, and wines were served from other, but smaller tables. All around the room were placed tables and chairs for the accommodation of the company. The waiters were sufficient and prompt, and under the direction of Mr. Wright, of the Opera House restaurant, who furnished the refreshments, this portion of the entertainment also became a success.

When the majority had appeased their thirst and hunger, they returned to the auditorium and to their dancing and looking on, until the hours began to grow late, but it was not until after the Court House bell had struck 4 that the most intrepid dancers gave way, and that there came an end to the First Assembly Reception and "the pleasantest ball of the season."

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A BOLD ACT OF HOUSEBREAKING by daylight was perpetrated in the North Division on Wednesday last. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Joseph Fleischman, residing at 3?? North Dearborn street, left the house to execute an errand, which occupied about a half hour's time, leaving the premises alone, but taking the precaution to securely lock the doors. She noticed three well-dressed young fellows loitering in the vicinity, but supposed they had just come from Lincoln Park, and so went upon her errand, giving the matter no more thought. On returning it was found that the house had been entered by one of the front first floor windows, and that the burglars had taken nearly everything of value, including a dress coat valued at $40, an opera glass worth $30, and an amount of jewelry, clothing, cigars, etc., worth, in all, $196. A lady living near by noticed the three young men on the front porch during Mrs. Fleischman's absence, but, believing them to be friends of the family, she attached no importance to the fact. This is the only clue to the matter, which is really no clue at all, since neither of the suspected parties was seen distinctly enough to be recognized.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HOYNE was very busy yesterday. The Higgins case was before him in the morning, and continued at the request of counsel for two weeks. In the afternoon the following cases were disposed of: Abraham and Isaac Rosenberg, dealers in tobacco and cigars, were charged with packing new cigars in old boxes, selling tobacco in unstamped packages, and general violation of the revenue laws regulating the sale and stamping of tobacco. [illegible]

IT APPEARS that some of the Chicago papers recently made announcement that certain skaters in Peoria stood ready at any and all times to accept challenges from Chicago, or any other place on the globe. [illegible] Crockett's motto to heart: "First, be sure you are right, and then go ahead."

AT A MEETING of the Franklin Society, last evening, the following gentlemen were nominated as candidates: President—L. B. Jameson; First Vice President—John M. Farquhar; Second Vice President—S. P. Pond; [illegible]

THE BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS of this city, including the Baptist University and the Theological Seminary, are reported in a very flourishing condition. [illegible]

SEVERAL BONES, exhumed on an island in the Mississippi, [illegible]

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION of Revs. Hatfield, W. L. Lee, Fowler, Crews, and Mr. [illegible] "Our Compound Patriotic" [illegible] at Farwell Hall, on next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Ada Street Methodist Church of this city. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Box office open on Monday and Tuesday from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB will give another grand concert on Tuesday of next week, in the New England Church, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, and the Lincoln Park Church. [illegible]

IT IS SAID that the Woollen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, at its third annual session, to be held in this city on February 17, will change its name and plan of operations, so as to include manufacturers of cotton, silk, flax, and hemp. The new name proposed is "The Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South."

THE CHURCH OF GOD, under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. X. Shoemaker, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street, is now holding special meetings, with a view of awakening a deeper religious feeling in the community. The Rev. H. L. Soule, of Mount Carroll, a revivalist, a sweet singer, and a fine pulpit orator, will preach this and to-morrow evenings; also, on Sunday, and every evening next week.

THE USUAL WEEKLY SOCIABLE of the Progressive Club will be held in Crosby's Music Hall, on Saturday evening, instead of Friday evening, the regular night. Dancing commences at 8 o'clock. These sociables are becoming very attractive and enjoyable.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN INVITATION from the members of the Chicago Commercial Travellers' Association, Mr. F. G. Welch, their President, will deliver a comical lecture, entitled "Hash," at Library Hall, on next Monday evening. A rare treat is anticipated.

OUR MUSICAL FRIENDS will recollect that the first rehearsal for the beautiful cantata of Esther, will occur this evening, at the lecture room of the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 7:30 o'clock. All who desire to participate are invited to be present.

THE RESIDENCE OF L. BROWNING, No. 285 South Park avenue, was entered on Wednesday night by burglars, who stole about $500 worth of jewelry, plated ware and clothing.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Jackson and Loomis streets, was entered by burglars on last Sunday night and robbed of a quantity of books.

JOHN B. GOUGH delivered his lecture on "Peculiar People," to a very large and greatly-amused audience, in Farwell Hall, last evening.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Mercantile Battery Association at Room No. 20, Methodist Church Block, this evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. H. RYLANCE will preach in Farwell Hall to-day at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

The alarm from Box No. 213, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of fire in the one-story cottage, No. 41 Rawson street, owned and occupied by Alderman J. J. McGrath. The building was damaged to the extent of $300, and the furniture $300; insured for $2,000, in the Ætna. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, fire was observed in the two-story frame building, No. 176 West Madison-st., owned by Mr. Clark, and occupied by Mr. Hoffman, as a bakery and dwelling. The loss on the building will reach $400. Hoffman's stock suffered to the extent of $100. No insurance on either. What started the flames is unknown.

Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a building, No. 366 North Clark street, owned by M. Stillborn, and occupied by Joseph Coon. Loss, $50. Cause, a defective stovepipe. Insured in the Teutonia for $1,500.

About quarter of 9 o'clock last evening a lamp containing gasoline exploded in the bar-room of Aurora Hall, on the corner of Second street and Milwaukee avenue. The flooring took fire, but the flames were put out by Officer Smith, and no alarm was necessary.

Architecture.

Mr. C. P. Thomas, recently of Montreal, Canada, has taken an office in this city, No. 10 Major Block, and offers his services to our citizens. He comes highly recommended by Hon. John Young. The Montreal *Gazette* of February 4 pays Mr. T. the following handsome compliment: [illegible]

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10.—The political contest in this State waxes warm. The Democratic party will not put any speakers in the field, but will allow all disposed to go over to the Labor Reform party. A new secret organization, called the Labor League, has been formed, and it is rumored that it is to offset the Labor Reform movement.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

O'Donovan-Rossa Declared Ineligible.

Another Exciting Scene in the French Corps Legislatif.

Great Britain.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Redesdale said bills were pending for the construction of twenty-four street railways, with an aggregate length of 145 miles. These bills related to lines to be authorized in the streets of London. He advised an official inquiry on this subject.

Earl Kimberly promised that the government would make an investigation.

Earl Kimberly submitted the correspondence between England and the United States on the Alabama claims, and the House adjourned.

In the Commons Mr. Beaumont gave notice of the introduction of a bill to relieve Bishops from attendance at sittings of the House of Lords.

The Marquis of Huntingdon, Postmaster General, explained that the confusion in the telegraphic service was due to the inexperience of the new employes, the state of the weather, and the sudden increase of business. He implored the public to have patience, as the trouble was temporary.

Mr. Gladstone moved that, as O'Donovan-Rossa could not, under the law, take a seat in the House of Commons, a new writ of election be issued for Tipperary.

Henry Mathews, Member for Dungarvan, opposed the motion.

The Solicitor General, admitting Rossa's crime was not treason, said that, nevertheless, attainder attached, therefore the motion was within the power of the House.

Mr. Johnston made a speech against the motion.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy argued that, if Rossa was a member of the House, he would be liable to expulsion.

The course of the government in this case would, therefore, have his support.

Sir Roundell Palmer concurred in the opinion expressed by the Solicitor General. After speeches against the motion from Messrs. Bouvery and Gregory a vote was taken with the following result: For Gladstone's motion, 301; against, 81.

Notice was given of a bill providing for the reorganization of the mint, and making the Chancellor of the Exchequer ex-officio master of the mint.

Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonies, referred to the Red River disturbances, and attributed the opposition to Governor McDougall to his misconception of his powers. He said instructions had been forwarded to the Governor. Adjourned.

RAILROAD ITEM.

The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad approve of the consolidation with the Lake Huron Road.

INTEREST OF CONSOLS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A bill will be submitted to Parliament, at an early day, for making the interest of consols payable quarterly.

IMMIGRATION.

The *Times* opposes the government proposition for promoting immigration to Canada.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The Admiralty Office will sell a number of war steamers at Lloyds, at the close of February.

TELEGRAPH STOCK.

There is an active speculation in telegraph shares in commercial quarters.

NO REDUCTION.

The English government has declined to promise a reduction in tobacco duties.

France.

PARIS QUIET.

PARIS, Feb. 10—Noon.—There was considerable excitement yesterday and last evening. Police were active in dispersing crowds. There have been no outbreaks. Many arrests have been made. The military are out in force, but are not needed. At 2 o'clock this morning the streets were nearly as quiet as usual at that hour. The city is perfectly tranquil.

LATER.

PARIS, Feb. 10—2 p. m.—The city is still quiet. Armed police are patrolling the quarter lately occupied by the rioters.

THE LEADERS.

Gustave Flourens has not yet been arrested. He is said to have fled to Belgium.

FESTIVITIES POSTPONED.

The grand ball at the Tuilleries, announced for last evening, was postponed on account of the disorders.

The vigilance of the government authorities is by no means abated. Troops are near at hand which can be concentrated at a given point at the shortest notice.

ANOTHER SCENE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. Maurice Richard, Minister of Fine Arts, in answer to an inquiry regarding the documents missing from the archives of the government, said some letters of Napoleon I. were missing, but they were in such hands that he would take the responsibility of leaving them there. M. Keratry was dissatisfied with the explanation, and charged that the present Cabinet was no longer a Parliamentary Ministry, but belonged to the Court.

For this the Deputy was called to order, but continued, declaring that it would be better to have ten archives for documents proving that the present Napoleon sought to corrupt the leaders of the Legislative Body.

The President here interrupted M. Keratry, and refused to allow him to proceed with his remarks.

NEWSPAPER SEIZURE.

The journal *La Misere* has been seized, and its director arrested.

CONTRADICTION.

The report that M. Prevost Paradol was to go to Washington as Minister of France is contradicted.

THE SLUMBERING VOLCANO.

PARIS, Feb. 10—8 p. m.—The city is tranquil. There is a strong feeling of excitement under the surface, but the ample precautions of the government prevent any manifestation of disorder. It is reported that at the beginning of the present troubles the Emperor and his staff, in full uniform, were prepared, if the riot became an insurrection, to join the troops.

Spain.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AUTHORIZED.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The government has sent authority to the Spanish Minister at Washington to make treaties of peace with the republics of South America.

Italy.

A DELUGE OF LOYALTY.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Œcumenical Council is deluged with petitions from the Gallican clergy, favoring the dogma of Papal infallibility.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Copies of the *Gazette Augsbourg*, containing a draft of the canon of Papal infallibility, were seized and confiscated at the Post Office at Rome.

Egypt.

THE VICEROY STILL OBSTINATE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Viceroy of Egypt has concluded to send his iron-clads to Constantinople, but will withhold the rifles manufactured for him in Europe.

Turkey.

THE VICEROY SHOWS HIS BUSINESS SHREWDNESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—Ismael Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has sent the Sublime Porte a bill for the construction of the iron-clads, but detains the vessels.

Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Late advices from the Eastern Department are received.

Count Valmazeda arrived at Manzanillo on the 5th inst., and would leave for Bayamo, but the time was uncertain.

The Casino Espanol, representing prominent Spaniards of Havana, has issued a document protesting against the vile, unwarrantable, and criminal assassination of Isaac Greenwald.

A special meeting of that body was held, at which a subscription was started for the benefit of the widow and orphans of Greenwald.

BLOOMINGTON.

Breach of Promise Case—Measles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Feb. 10.

In the McLean Circuit Court, to-day, the jury rendered a verdict for $2,000 damages in a suit for breach of promise, brought by Charlotte Lee against Amos Ayres. The plaintiff appeared with an infant, the result of her seduction by the defendant. The parties reside near Lincoln.

There are one hundred cases of measles at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal. The disease assumes a mild form, and none of the cases are dangerous.

The Lord's Prayer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In answer to the question in regard to the Lord's Prayer, I would state that there is not, and never has been, a "Hebrew" original of the Lord's Prayer. The Hebrews do not, and never have used it. Perhaps Mr. Laird Collier, who has been delighting his admirers with his description of European travel, and heard the sweet "*Italian* strains" of the *Mass* (always in Latin), at Milan, may be able to give an answer to the anxious inquirer. If he cannot, I fear it is a bad case. The words omitted are simply a doxology, and not part of the prayer. Respectfully, REV. B.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1870.

Great Temperance Meeting at Sandwich.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SANDWICH, Ill., Feb. 9.

We have just had an intemperate Temperance (third party) Convention; great in one sense, and small in another—great in its intolerance, but small in its ability. With wonderful unanimity they have agreed that the Democratic party is a mean party, the Republican party meaner, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Company meanest; [illegible] "Long may she wave." The country is now safe. Let us vote the *Prohibitionist* two and a half dollars per year (third party [illegible]) TEMPERANCE.

The Richardson-McFarland Murder Trial—Time Fixed.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 8.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Bedford delivered the following opinion in denying the motion of the District Attorney to remove the case of Daniel McFarland into the General Sessions into the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial: [illegible] After the reading of the opinion the February term of the court was opened, Recorder Hackett presiding. [illegible] would certainly be prepared to go on five weeks hence, which will be March 7. On that day the trial will surely begin.

LATEST FROM RED RIVER.

The Second Counter-Revolution a Fizzle—A Yankee Represents Winnipeg in the General Council—The Escape of Dr. Schultz.

Pembina (Jan. 27) Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

I have only time to give you a brief summary of the Red River news up to the evening of the 26th instant.

Under the influence of Canadian gold and large promises, the loyalists made a demonstration on Fort Garry at a time when the post was garrisoned by a small guard, and even a show of arresting General Riel was made, with the view, I presume, of frightening him, but it appeared he did not scare worth a cent; and as his men came in, by fives, tens, and twenties, and as little frightened as their leader, it was very prudently resolved to turn the new counter-revolution into a political meeting.

Several letters were read, full of Canadian promise, after which it was proposed and carried that the English-speaking people should, within a few days thereafter, elect twenty delegates to represent them in the Provisional Council, in conjunction with the French delegates, to consider the political situation of the country. The session has transpired, and at the date of my advices the united council was in session, but had not arrived at a definite conclusion upon either of the propositions under consideration.

A. G. B. Bannatyne, Esq., stood for Winnipeg, but was defeated by young Scott, formerly of New York, and a soldier in the Union army.

On the night of the 23d inst. Dr. Schultz succeeded in cutting himself out of prison and effecting his escape. He was on the 25th still at large in the territory.

The provisional government is still in undisputed authority, and to all appearances as strong and well sustained as ever.

EXPLANATION OF THE GUNPOWDER PLOT BUSINESS.

Winnipeg (Jan. 14) Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

Enclosed please find an article clipped from the St. Paul *Press* of January 1, in which a little misstatement occurs, in which blame is laid on several individuals where none are guilty, and I would feel obliged if you would rectify it. It occurs in that portion of your letter which is enclosed in brackets:

[It appears that most of the arms found at Schultz's had been lent by officers of the company. Exceedingly obliging gentlemen, were they not? They had the moderate impudence to come forward and lay claim to these arms, after the taking of Schultz's house.]

The true version of the whole affair is simply this: [illegible]

This, sir, is the sole and substance of the whole story, and it is the truth. I wish, therefore, you would refute this thing, or else give my version of the affair. Respectfully, ROB. BURDICK.

Radicals Dissatisfied with the State of Affairs in Mississippi—Serious Charges Against Senator Revels—His Seat to be Contested.

Washington (Feb. 7) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a meeting this morning, and took into consideration the case of Georgia and Mississippi. The colored Senator-elect, Mr. Revels, was examined in relation to matters in Mississippi. The committee do not appear to be entirely satisfied in relation to that State. [illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: William Shultze, Edward Heindel, Thomas Ryan, Wall Price, Quintette Club, Boston; J. H. Burwell, Rock Island; George A. Greene, New York; Thomas C. Roberts, St. Paul; Z. C. Phelps, Bloomington; G. W. H. Gilbert, Peoria; Henry Barlow, Toledo; W. H. Sawyer, Boston; S. Cleveland, Waterloo, Iowa; F. A. McDonald, Detroit; J. Case, Cleveland; H. Sternfield, New York.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; Hon. A. C. Babcock, Canton; Preserved Smith, Dayton; Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; D. W. Sherwood, Bridgeport, Conn.; John S. Davis, Pittsburgh; W. H. Stacey, Boston; W. H. Thornton, New York; J. T. Hyatt, Cincinnati; E. R. Robbins, Terre Haute; Thomas R. Wilson and E. A. C. Hatch, St. Paul; J. N. Johnson, Grand Rapids; Ira J. Bloomfield, Bloomington.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Judge Samuel Murdock, McGregor; Professor D. Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Huntley, Montana; C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee; T. Caldwell, Boston; R. H. Lawson, Baltimore; J. B. Wood, New York; J. Clendennen, Dubuque; Wm. E. Hawks, Bloomington; Samuel S. White, H. M. Lewis, W. W. Lee, Philadelphia; T. H. Goodman, Sacramento; Geo. N. Stone, Cincinnati; C. W. Thomas, Boston; Hugh White, Salt Lake City.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Colonel James Stewart, Iowa; Hon. David McDonald, Madison; Henry W. Morgan, Sandusky; John H. Longworthy, Quincy; Charles E. Elliott, Dubuque; H. W. Wells and L. M. Morris, New York; Samuel Otis, New Orleans; Richard Presser, Milwaukee; James L. Lewis, Sandusky; Oscar M. Louis, Oswego.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

There is Good Authority for Stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in its earlier stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. D. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

All the Facts in a Nutshell.—The points of difference between Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, and the other hair darkening articles, are these: They are sticky—it is devoid of gluten. The are opaque—it is transparent. They are fetid—it is fragrant. They are muddy—it is clear. They produce dull tints—it produces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Health, Beauty, and Long Life.—New and valuable remedies for the exclusive use of ladies; Madame Jumel's Balm and toilet preparations. Ladies, send 10 cents for circulars. Madame Jumel's, Agent, No. 19 Peck court, second door from Michigan avenue, Chicago.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Energetic young men, with $1,000 to $2,000, wanted to locate in good grain and produce-shipping points in the country, to act in connection with an established commission house in this city. For particulars address Commission House, P. O. Box 354, Chicago.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

No Remedy in the World Ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and consumption.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

GEE—BROOMFIELD—February 8, at the residence of George Gee, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. Charles Gee to Miss Emma Broomfield, both of this city.

PERKINS—COLMAN—At Manchester, Iowa, February 9, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. R. Stiles, W. G. Perkins, of Chicago, and Miss Cicely Colman, of Manchester, Iowa.

DIED.

FULLER—In this city, February 10, Soloman McKichan, only child of Wm. H. and Maggie H. Fuller, aged 2 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

BEACH—In this city, February 8, Charlotte L., daughter of Geo. B. and Ella A. Beach, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of parents, 122 West Van Buren-st., Friday, February 11, at 2 o'clock p. m.

COGNARD—February 9, after a short illness, Louise Adele Cognard, wife of A. Cognard, Esq.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at her husband's residence, 173 Adams-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Grand Opera,

DER FREISCHUTZ,

BY THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR,

FRIDAY, February 11,

(LAST NIGHT),

And Matinee, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 2 p. m.

RESERVED SEATS AND TICKETS.

For Friday's performance at Molter & Wurlitzer, 117 Randolph-st.; for the Matinee, $1, at the ticket office of the Opera House, after 9 a. m.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager

Every evening, at 8 o'clock, the grand military spectacle,

NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Bhurtpoor.

Pronounced by the Press and Public to be the GREATEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN CHICAGO.

Saturday Matinee—

EAST LYNNE; Or, The Elopement.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The laughable comedy of

Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty.

Pat (from the Old Sod)..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Nancy Stoker (a Yankee Girl).......Mrs. W. J. Florence

To conclude with the Protean Comedy of

MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE,

MRS. FLORENCE IN FIVE CHARACTERS.

Tim Bowse (a Page)..........Mr. W. J. Florence

Saturday—Florence Matinee; Inshavogue. Saturday Night—SHANDY McGUIRE. Monday—Elise Holt.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Last night but one of the beautiful and intensely laughable spectacular burlesque, the

SEVEN SISTERS;

Or, THE DEMON OF THE CRIB.

This magnificent production must be withdrawn in the full tide of success, to make way for other novelties. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THIS WEEK'S GREAT BILL. NEXT MONDAY—A screaming new local burlesque-drama, arranged by J. R. Kemble, "DANGEROUS GROUND; OR, CHICAGO IN 1870."

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 12.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

YANKEE ROBINSON

In a newly arranged drama, entitled

OUR GRAND-FATHERS' DAYS.

YANKEE ROBINSON
As a Down East Yankee Farmer;
As an Indian Fighter;
As the Champion Hoer;
As a Bashful Lover;
As a Backwoods Hunter;
Sees on the Dance;
Great in a Bear Fight.

With a carefully selected company.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO..................Managers

RETURN,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14,

OF THE UNEQUALLED

LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

[illegible]

CONCERTS,

BY THE CELEBRATED

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,

(Of Boston, 21st season), assisted by the Distinguished Vocalist,

MISS JENNY BUSK,

And MR. C. H. BRITTAN.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL, Friday Evening, Feb. 11. HISTORICAL HALL, Saturday Feb. 12. Tickets, $1. For sale at Music Stores and Halls.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club

WILL GIVE A

GRAND CONCERT,

At the NEW ENGLAND CHURCH,

(Corner North Dearborn and White sts.),

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.

For the joint benefit of the Lincoln Park Church and the Woman's Hospital. Tickets, $1, at Root and Cady's.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Pawnbroker's Sale.

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Revolvers, Work Boxes, Fancy Goods, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

COPPER STILL AND LEAD COIL,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, February 12, at 10½ o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, &C., AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, February 12, at 9½ o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

Auction Sale To-Day.

BY J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.,

178 WABASH-AV.,

The Stock of Wines & Liquors of S. C. Cumins,

(BANKRUPT).

A selected lot of Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, Rums, Gins, &c. Also, 150 yards Brussels Carpet, 1 lot Rubber Matting; lot of Tumblers, Glasses, Bar Furniture, &c. By direction of the Assignees. Sale begins at 10 a. m.

By B. T. LEE.

Administratrix Auction.

Saturday, 12th of February, at 10 o'clock,

Two Saloons, Lease, Fixtures, extra large Ale Safes, Stoves, Counters, Furniture, and the entire two stocks of choice Wines and Liquors of the

CALEDONIAN, 152 RANDOLPH-ST.

Also, 162 RANDOLPH-ST., Library Hall Building, with lease to May, 1871. The property of C. M. Murray, deceased. Six months' credit for sums over $3.00.

MARY M. MURRAY, Administratrix.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer, Corner Madison and Dearborn sts.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

Of BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE, AT AUCTION, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises 18 North Desplaines-st., between Randolph and Lake (two buildings).

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE,

Second-Hand Furniture, and Household Goods, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, &c., &c.

Friday, February 11, at 10 o'clock, at our Rooms, 165 South Clark-st.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale and retail house on Lake-st. Capital required, $5,000; business increasing; the profits on last year's sales were over 40 per cent. Splendid chance. Address WELLINGTON, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $10,000 or $15,000, to extend a manufacturing business well-established; profits large; unlimited demand for the goods. The right party would be given the management of the financial department of the company. Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 CAPITAL IN a light, profitable, and well-established office business. Apply at 84 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 TO EXTEND a good paying business, long established. Apply at Room 18, over 103 East Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY OF SUPERIOR business capacity, and knowledge of millinery, would like to become an equal partner with one that had sufficient capital to establish a good business. References given and required. Address H L, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CASH, TO take a half interest in a paying business. A live business man, not afraid of his shadow, may address PROGRESS, Tribune office, for one week.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORRECTLY stated, consult Mrs. FRANK, the most celebrated Astrologist, at No. 207 South State-st. She will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they marry; also the name of her visitor.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A $2,500 STOCK of imported wines for merchandise, real estate or house on leased lot. 194 Randolph-st., Room 7. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SERENA, ADDRESS HARRY, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES—

25 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

Also, 24 feet on Adams-st., near Dutcher. [illegible]

Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$1,750 WILL BUY A LOT 25x FEET front on Douglas place (Thirty-fifth-st.), near Prairie-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY HATHAWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 7 Tribune Building—A fine residence between the four lines of the street railway at Rand [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy one of the finest lots about Chicago [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR ONE OR MORE years a central dock on west side of South Branch, between Washington and Randolph-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—1000 LOTS ON WABASH AND Michigan-avs. and State-st. Easy terms. N. C. BLAISDELL, 18 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 12x50 FEET ON Illinois-st. 150 feet from Wells, with buildings. Inquire on premises. M. HAND.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-class marble front house of 12 rooms and lot, with brick barn on Warren-av. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. LOT, 48x124 FEET, southwest corner of Park-av. and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. LOT, 24x125 FEET, WEST front, on State-st., near Thirtieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—15 acres of high ground southwest corner of Gardner and Junction-avs. and Sixty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONROE, ADAMS, JACKSON, Van Buren, and Sangamon-sts. [illegible] J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WINCHESTER-AV., near Monroe-st., at a bargain. Apply at Room 18, 105 Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND KINZIE-ST. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NEW two-story and basement brick house, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A NEW TWO-story frame house of 10 rooms and lot No. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE RESIDENCES, within three blocks of Twenty-second-st. Illinois Central Depot. JOSEPH N. BARKER, 127 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT, WITH DWELLing house, at a bargain, on the corner of Burnside and Twenty-seventh-sts. Call at 87 South Clark-st., in the trunk store, for further particulars.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK DWELLING house of 11 rooms, with a brick out-building, situated in a desirable locality on the North Side. It contains a bath room, and every room is lighted with gas. Possession given 1st of May. Address "OCCUPANT," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I MUST HAVE MONEY, AND will sell a house 20x24, and lot 25x125, in South Division, which everybody says is worth $3,000; I will take $2,500 if sold within three days. [illegible] Address, for three days, SHORT OF MONEY, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST.—BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 271 Ontario-st., near Pine; only $5,000; [illegible] ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 749 Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.; [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—THREE STORY brick house, and lot, No. 810 Wabash-av., near Harmon-court; lot 25x150 feet; only $23,000; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND lot, No. 118 Michigan-av.; lot 25x180. Will be sold at a very great bargain, and on exceedingly easy terms. A splendid investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. LOT 50x125 feet, south front on Twenty-sixth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH ROBEY-ST. A FRAME house and lot, [illegible] North Robey-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-ST. A TWO-STORY frame house, of 10 rooms; lot 25x124 feet, No. 196 Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. LOT 50x182 FEET, between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. This is the bargain on the avenue if sold within a few days. JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO RAISE MONEY—LEASEHOLD property, cheap, if cash; or a month. Only $300 down. No. 104 Randolph-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—AT A DECIDED bargain, a two-story frame house of 10 rooms and lot [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—A TWO-STORY frame house and lot, 25x125 feet. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON WABASH-AV.—A lot, 25x182 feet, 1 lot, this week, for $9,750. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WITH small cash payment, a new two-story house and lot and new cottage and lot, [illegible] KESLER BROS., 152 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK RESIDENCES ON Washington-st., one on Fulton-st., near Union Park, [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 75 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$16,000 WILL BUY A NEW HOUSE of 12 rooms, lot 25x120 feet, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. [illegible] J. WARD ELLIS, No. 69 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A FIRST-CLASS frame house, [illegible] JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st. Evanston office, opposite the Post Office.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—LOT FIFTY FOOT, south front, with new house, seven rooms, complete order, good neighborhood, near depot. [illegible] JAMES M. KERR & SON, 106 South Clark-st. Evanston office, opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—TEN-ACRE LOTS ON HALSTED-ST. and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, [illegible] HITT, HARDIN & HITT, No. 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES—GROVE lots (half-acre each) at Lombard. $350 on four years' time; fourteen miles west of city limits. Splendid chance for a beautiful and healthy country home. [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 159 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Company offer for sale 12,000,000 acres lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, [illegible] Land Agent, U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES VALUABLE PINE LAND near Muskegon River, at a price below the market. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—16,000 ACRES CHOICE PINE LAND in Eastern Wisconsin. Also, 1,000,000 acres land and farms in North and West. Land sold on commission. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 108 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES IMPROVED FARM 30 miles from Chicago, water and timber, cheap. BALDWIN & CO., 100 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PLANTATIONS in Mississippi for Chicago real estate or merchandise. SWAN & GRIFFIN, Room 15 Uhlich Block.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS—ON LONG TIME AND AT low price, to those who will improve closely. We have 300 feet front on Johnson-st., just south of Twelfth-st. Will lease all to one party—or in lots of 24 or 25 feet front each. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—DOCK AT foot of North Market-st.; dock at Wells-st. bridge. THOMAS LYMAN, No. 1 Portland Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT on any of the avenues south of Twenty-second-st. Lot must be from 50 to 75 feet front. Price not to exceed $25,000. OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 2 First National Bank Building, corner Washington and State-sts.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON THE South Side, worth from $1,200 to $1,500, $1,000 to be paid for in monthly installments of about $25 each month. Address GEO. L. SWEZEY, Union Stock Yards, Illinois.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE STALLION, HALF FRENCH and half Black Hawk, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, and a good trotter. Warrant him sound, kind, and gentle. Also, one carriage, one top buggy, double-seated sleigh, one pair of double harness, two single harness, robes, &c., &c. Everything in good order. Will sell whole, or part of it, for cash, or will trade the whole of it for some Chicago real estate. Inquire of A. BRUNSWICK, P. O. Box 5004, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A PEDDLING WAGON FOR NOTIONS, made by W. S. Hoyt, Ithaca, N. Y. Address S. SHAW, Jr., 58 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT, FANCY sewing machine wagon. Cost $ [illegible] will be sold 50 per cent less than cost. Write, or apply in person to GEO. D. READ, Polo, Ogle County, Illinois.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, young, sound, and accustomed to the city. Also, buggy and harness. No fancy price will be paid. Apply to D. H. JONES, 12 Lumber Exchange.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY MAGGIE PHILLIPS, A DIAMOND ring going from 20th to her residence 128 Fourth-av. A liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, A BUNCH OF KEYS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 273 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON THE WEST SIDE, A BLACK AND gold sleeve-button. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 523 Fulton-st.

LOST—FEBRUARY 8, A BROWN POCKET-book, containing about $18, going from the Orchard-st. to North-av., to Halsted, to Hubbard, to Carpenter, and West Madison-sts, for which the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST—$25 REWARD—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at or near Carson, Pirie & Co.'s store, 118 and 120 State-st., a black pocket-book, with contents, [illegible] CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S, or D. A. HEWES, 143 [illegible]

LOST—CAUTION—FEBRUARY 3, IN THE IMmediate vicinity of the northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts, a note for $416 [illegible] Fox Marsh 14, 1869, payable two years after date. [illegible] CHARLES HENROTIN, corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARK—CHEAP. THE STAUNCH British bark Wittasia, 221 tons burthen, now lying in Cleveland. Hull is excellent condition; $2,200 gold expended on her last year in Liverpool, [illegible] Address T. WALTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SET OF PARLOR furniture, nearly new, black walnut covered with silk. Will sell very cheap. Address FURNITURE, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AT 61 SOUTH CLARK-ST., A FIRST-class Singer sewing machine, cheap, for cash.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO for $70. A grand chance to trade a horse and buggy at 150 Clark-st. W. CASPER.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING EMPLOYMENT in any line of business may call at 163 Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—FARM HANDS AND FEMALE help. The wages for hands or share of crop. Apply to MR. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, Merchants' Hotel, Dearborn-st., from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m., or at 83 Arcade-court at all hours.

WANTED—25 BOYS, 100 FEMALES, 1,000 FARM hands on shares or wages for Mississippi, to go to-night. Free transportation. KUEHNE & HANLEY Employment, Southern Emigration Agency, Tremont Hotel.

WANTED—200 LABORERS ON ST. LOUIS & Terre Haute Railroad. Steady work and good wages guaranteed. Company work and pay, no sub-contractors. [illegible] Apply to L. G. Holmes, 287 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—FOR THE SOUTH—17 FAMILIES with negroes on to work for planters, [illegible] Mr. BARKSDALE will be in the city a few days longer. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, 1 PORTER, 1 salesman, 1 driver, 3 waiters, 1 bookkeeper, 10 farm hands—free fare, 10 laborers, and others. [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 166 East Washington-st., Room 24, up-stairs.

WANTED—50 SWEDE, DANE, ENGLISH, Scotch, American, or Norwegian families to go South to work farms on shares. Everything furnished free to such. [illegible] Apply to L. A. ALLEN, 197 East Washington-st., Room 1.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE the General Agency [illegible] Insurance Company for Northern Illinois, already established in this city. Address, with references, AGENCY, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "STRUGGLES and Triumphs of P. T. Barnum," written by himself, containing his celebrated lecture on Money Getting, which alone is worth the price of the book. [illegible] DEN & CO., 127 Clark-st., Chicago, Room 29.

WANTED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY. MUST be of unimpeachable character, a scholar, and perfectly conversant with history, Latin, and English; [illegible] Address, by letter, [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TEN GOOD MEN to sell on the street articles that command a ready sale. Apply at 21 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for our Northwestern agency. A rare chance to the right man. Room 8, 173 Clark-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO UNDERstands the carpet and china business thoroughly. Address, with references, R, Tribune office.

WANTED—150 ENERGETIC SALESMEN. Liberal salary given to live men. The best thing in the market. Call at 31 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS WORKED in a store enough to [illegible] salesman. Permanent employment. Moderate salary at first. F. W. BRADFIELD, Room 18 Speed's Block.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, AFTER 9 O'CLOCK, one active man for our wholesale house, which has been established twenty-two years. $25 per week salary. Also, an active young man to learn business at $12 per week. J. W. BRADLEY, over 122 and 124 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WHO IS WILLing to work for $60 to $75 per month, to be engaged as experience moves. L. W. CARR, over 119 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN. Apply to the man from Bacon call again at BULLOCK BROS', 36 Lake-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO WHOM WE WILL pay $10 each if we don't show them the best selling cent articles in Chicago. Samples, by mail, 25 cents. 95 Washington-st., Room 5.

Trades.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED COAT MAKERS, also 6 experienced girls to run Singer's sewing machines. Apply at 202 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A BRASS MOULDER, A GERMAN to take care of horses, and an office man. Apply at 165 Madison-st., Room 26.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN LADIES FOR BALLET, FRIday, 10 a. m., Room 19, Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED—50 FAMILIES FOR MISSISSIPPI. Free transportation. No office fee. Mr. Blue, the planter, can be consulted at our office, 14 North Clark-st., between 9 and 11 a. m., and at 183 Sherman-st. between 1 and 4 p. m. SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANT AGENCY.

WANTED—TO-DAY—4 GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, 10 sewing girls to Grand Rapids, laundry girl, 2 house girls [illegible] Apply at the Ladies' Help Exchange, 162 Madison-st., Room 12.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 777 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 226 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT UNDERstands all kinds of housework. 56 Third-av. Call from 8 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding house. One who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 221 West Monroe-st., MRS. CHASE.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (PROTESTANT) FOR light work in a good home. Apply to-day, from 10 to 12, at 126 Dearborn-st., office nearest the door.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, MUST BE A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, to go a short distance in the country. References required. Will find a steady place. No Irish need apply. Apply at 13 Lake-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 134 STATE-ST., A FIRST CLASS cook and laundress. None but those that are competent and willing to work. Call for two days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO ADOPT AN INTELligent American orphan girl 11 years of age, can apply at the rear of 77 Eleventh-st., Blue Island-av.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED to know that divorces are legally obtained without publicity, and at a small expense. No charge unless decree obtained. Address P. O. Box 1087. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years.

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIvorce without publicity, or a right to marry again, address P. O. Box 113. Information free.

MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS, HAVING some cash or real estate are requested to call at, or address, 208 Clark-st., Room 10.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WISHING THEIR books carefully examined, posted, or balanced, at office or home, upon moderate terms, can address, confidentially, ACCOUNTANT, Tribune office. References unquestionable.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD broken, also good, watches, jewelry, old gold and silver, at high prices. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 130 State-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN WITH $1,000 to $2,000, to locate in good grain points in the country to act in connection with an established commission house. Address COMMISSION HOUSE, P. O. BOX 354, Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FROM 10 TO 40 shares of second hand capitalist. Address FUNDS, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, 303 West Kinzie-st. Inquire of FINNEY & LYONS, 178 South Water-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND lot, with furniture. Horse cars and omnibuses run close by. 75 O'Brien-st., Wednesday.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING, NO. 276 West Randolph-st., corner of Morgan-st., containing 12 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, &c. Has large side yard and extensive barn. Possession given at once. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, Bryan Hall, 89 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A very desirable house to rent, on Wabash-av., south of Twentieth-st., and the furniture complete, for sale. Everything is just as good as new. Will sell reasonably, on account of party starting for Europe. For particulars inquire of F. O. Box [illegible]

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—House No. 901 Wabash-av. Contains modern improvements, water, gas, &c. Is thoroughly furnished; [illegible] Inquire of THOS. H. DOANE, 34 and 36 Lake-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A good two-story house, on West Side, fifteen minutes' walk from City Hall, with all conveniences. Rent moderate. The furniture and carpets, which are nearly new, for sale at a bargain, as parties are about breaking up housekeeping. Address C T L, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF A GOOD two story house, containing seven rooms, two closets, and water up-stairs. Apply at 127 Chicago-av., corner Market-st., in grocery store.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water closets, &c. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHed, in Hamilton Block, 16 North Clark-st. Apply at Room 40.

TO RENT—IN PORTLAND BLOCK, NE DEARborn-st., a suite of rooms, well furnished; also, single rooms. Apply at Room 45.

TO RENT—ON ADAMS-ST., JUST EAST OF Clark—Fine good rooms. Also five rooms on Clark-st., south of Polk. Inquire of M. JENOME, 116 Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 60 Jackson, east of State, with board, if desired.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES 58, 60, AND 60 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 58 Lake-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—245x225 FEET ON South Branch, north of Twenty-second-st. Except for long or short time. Apply to E. MANIERRE, 62 78 Dearborn-st., or to E. S. ISHAM, 55 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 142 DEARBORN-ST. APPLY to E. S. HAWLEY, 45 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 100 DEARBORN-ST., with or without basement.

Office No. 70 Washington-st., with bank vault.

Law office No. 10 Portland Block; suite of three large rooms cheap. Rents are low to first-class tenants. T. LYMAN, No. 1 Portland Block.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—THE LARGE boarding-house or hotel in three story brick building, located on the southwest corner of Monroe and Wells-sts.; possession given immediately. J. M. WILLIAMS, Room 8, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—300 ACRE FARM. ALL FINELY IMproved, adjoining Pectone Station, Will County; three houses, large barn. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD LOCATION FOR BOOT and shoe house—Store Nos. 6 and 8 Lake-st., has entrance also on Michigan-av., with steam hoist. Apply to C. A. SPRING, Room No. 8 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—A STORE 120 FEET DEEP ON State-st., near Monroe. Also, 8 rooms above the store. Inquire at 178 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, NO. 175 SOUTH Clark-st., with front on Monroe-st., if wanted. Inquire at Room 13, Monroe Building.

TO RENT—A SHOP 27x100, CORNER INDIANA and North Franklin-sts., with 25 horse-power steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c. Apply at No. 37 North Wells-st. F. BECKER.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER. Calhoun place, in rear of Daily Times office. SIMONS & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, with furniture, located conveniently to centre of city, or street cars. Address J P T, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WOOLLEN FACTORY that has good run of custom work. Address D M. CURTIS, Waseca, Iowa.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY OUT A FIRST-class hotel on a railroad having a large passenger travel, where trains stop for meals going each way. None except those having a first-class place need apply. Please address, with particulars, B M D, Tribune office, Chicago, for five days.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN RESPECTABLE LOcality a small, furnished cottage (excepting bed room furniture), suitable for housekeeping, by a careful, prompt-paying tenant. Best of references. Address, with price (which must be low) P. O. Box 295.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, a suite of nicely furnished rooms, in a private family, pleasantly located on North Side. Address HAMILTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LARGE, CHEAP barn, old packing house, or building of some kind, suitable for storing hay. Address F. G. CARTER, No. 59 Archer-av.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—$10,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, at 10 per cent, on real estate security. THOMAS LYMAN, Office No. 1 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR TWO YEARS, AT 10 per cent, on improved city property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS REAL estate securities, for long or short terms. JOSEPH N. BARKER, 127 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND $4,000, SEPArately or together, on improved city property. Term, five years; interest, 10 per cent. SANFORD B. PERRY, 101 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR A period of years. City real estate security required. JOS. E. CHANDLER, Room 8, No. 160 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—PALMER, ROOM 12, REYnolds' Block, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 AND LESS on short time. Room 5, Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, INquire at 181 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $2,000 TO $10,000, ON good city security. SAMPSON & DREW, Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

TO LOAN—$10,000, $3,000, $2,000, FOR A TERM of years. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 30 LaSalle-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON 2 or 3 YEARS' TIME. HERMAN BALDWIN, Agent, 112 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$4,000 MAY BE INVESTED IN WORK-ing a proved first-class silver mine, or as to produce $36,000 within twelve months. Address SILVER, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON good collaterals. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Clark-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS AND TIME to suit on inside real estate. Securities discounted. C. A. PHILLIPS, 75 LaSalle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN. Will accept of anything honorable, with good pay. Apply at or address 108 Madison-st., Room 18.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper [illegible] Address LENOX, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER [illegible] Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DISTILLERS—BY [illegible] SORAN, 155 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BARTENDER. [illegible] JOHNSON, 273 West Lake-st.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLored man and woman. [illegible] Apply at 286 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (Americans) from Massachusetts; [illegible] Address I F S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands his business thoroughly. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a private family. Best of references. No objection to the country. Call at [illegible] North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERAL housework in a private family. Call for three days at [illegible] Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family. Call or address [illegible] court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO VERY REspectable Canadian girls; one as cook, the other as second girl. Please call at 270 State-st. for two days. JULIA FINN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do second work and sewing, or take care of children and sewing. Call at 322 Illinois-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good references if required. Call for two days at 322 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble Norwegian girls; one to do general housework, the other to do dressmaking or plain sewing. Call at No. 30 Sedgwick-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY! TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST AND best selling books in the market. For terms and territory address ORRIN GLIDDEN & CO., 129 Clark-st., Chicago, Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED—THE NEW NORTHWEST, 1870, just out; fastest selling map published; new Sectional State Maps of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. [illegible] GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 145 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES SENT FREE—[illegible] Address [illegible] South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS AND NEEDLES. [illegible] F. ATKINSON, 150 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—Business entirely new. No competition. $10 per day guaranteed. Send stamp for circular, or 50 cents for sample. CLARK & CO., 161 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BY SAMPLE IN city and country. Large commissions. Call and examine at 81 South Market-st., second floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED. A FIRST-class sample-room and cigar store for sale, the best location in the city. Rent cheap. [illegible] Address [illegible] near Madison.

A TEN THOUSAND-DOLLAR STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes for sale in a good business town in Illinois. Population 5,000. [illegible] Tribune office.

A MANAGING AND OFFICE INTEREST IN AN established manufacturing company for sale, for cash, or exchange for farm. Principals only apply. [illegible]

A MANAGING AND OFFICE INTEREST IN AN established manufacturing company for sale, part cash or exchange for farm. [illegible] Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE ON West Side, for sale at a bargain. THOMPSON, BROTHERS & CO., 2 Major's Building, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, HORSE, wagon, and harness for sale cheap. A good chance to go into business with small capital. By WEST, AUSTIN & CO., 49 Lake-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE. Will make terms easy. S. E. STRICKLAND, 29 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON FOR SALE—Good location, with four tables. [illegible] Apply to F. WRIGHT, 166 Washington-st. [illegible]

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best business stands in the city, with a small clean stock of clothing, and the fixtures of the store, [illegible] Apply on the premises [illegible] Franklin.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A DRY GOODS store [illegible] Owners are removing to the Pacific coast. [illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE, SITUATED IN Gardner, Grundy County, Ill., the best grain-growing section in the State. [illegible] J. F. HART, Gardner.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD business. Must be sold. Terms easy. Apply to T. G. LAMB & CO., 167 Madison-st., Room 7.

NEW STEAM MERCHANT FLOURING MILL for sale, four run of French stones, [illegible] For particulars inquire of W. F. NOYE, [illegible] Washington-st.

RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED hardware, stove and tin business in a town of 5,000 with a good run of trade, and profits. Good reasons for selling. Address HARDWARE, care of Markley, Alling & Co., Chicago, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL CASH store for sale. Business legitimate and profitable. Will invoice at cost. Capital required, $2,000 to $3,000. A fine opening for a smart man. Address, [illegible] E B B, Tribune office.

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A good convenient dwelling house, office, and stable, and four town lots in Freeport, Ill. [illegible] DR. W. TRESLER, Freeport, Ill.

$100 FOR HALF INTEREST IN A RE-spectable cash business, or whole interest for $200. Rare chance. Apply at 85 Monroe-st., in basement.

$200 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A nice office. The money can be doubled in a month. [illegible] FULLER & CO., 98 Washington-st., Room 14.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 ADAMS-ST.—ONE LARGE WELL FURnished room, and one single room to rent, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, en suite or single, with strictly first-class board. References required.

84 ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, one block from Post Office.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARD, WITH nice parlor and bed-room off, either furnished or unfurnished; also a separate room for two persons. References required.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ROOMS AND board for man and wife or two ladies or gentlemen. References required. Terms moderate.

115 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a large front room on second floor, with several small rooms. Table boarders wanted. References required.

153 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in private family. Terms moderate.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FURNISHED back parlor to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen; also a fine suite, unfurnished, closets and modern improvements.

229 WEST MADISON-ST.—SUITES OR SINgle rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

246 WABASH-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF front rooms, with first-class board; also rooms for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

255 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE VERY pleasant furnished room on first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, one other large room for two gentlemen or ladies.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentleman. Also, one room for two ladies.

285 SOUTH CLARK, COR. VAN BUREN—Pleasant furnished rooms. People stopping in the city for a few days only will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Day board, $5 per week; lodging, 25 cents per night.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE HANDSOME ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; also, one single room with hot and cold water; and a few day boarders.

420 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE BOARD FOR gentleman and wife. Front room furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged.

525 WABASH AV.—LARGE SINGLE OR suite front; also two pleasant rooms, for gentlemen on second floor; hot and cold water; heated by furnace; accommodations good; price reasonable.

782 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO UNFURnished rooms, with board, to rent in a private family.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE men will find a good boarding place, in a private family, on West Side near park, by addressing G, Tribune office.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH dressing room and closet attached, and good board, in a private family, can be secured by two gentlemen or will furnish unquestionable references. Address PERMANENT, Tribune office.

A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED, FOR gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Also single rooms for gentlemen or ladies, with board. Address G Z, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR SINGLE GENtlemen, who desire pleasant rooms, (furnished or unfurnished), and good board, can find both at H. WOOD'S, corner of Hubbard Court and State-st. Terms reasonable.

NATIONAL HOTEL, CORNER WASHINGTON and Market-sts.—Day board, $4 per week; board and lodging, $6 per week. Bed rooms, 50 cts. [illegible] Lodgings, 25c. Good board, clean beds, and best accommodation in Chicago for the money.

NORTH SIDE, SEVEN MINUTES' WALK FROM Wash-st. bridge—Front room and board for gentleman and wife, in a private family. References required. HURON, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Clinton and Van Buren-sts. Address J R B, 598 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOMS, and board, on West Side, for gentleman and wife. Address, with terms and particulars, S F R, care of J. W. Farwell & Co.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting and pumping, also boilers; Page's Patent Circular Saw Mills, shingle, lath, and wood sawing machinery. [illegible] H. H. AKERS, 10 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BOILER. For further particulars, inquire at 190 South Water-st. GEO. McKENNEY & CO.

WANTED—A FULL SET OF MACHINERY and tools for grinding coffee and spices. Direct all communications to R, 264 South Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GERMAN WANTS TO GIVE LESsons in the German or French language, in the evening hours. Address T F, Tribune office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

Resolution Favoring Cuban Belligerency Introduced in the Senate.

Debate in the Senate on the Mississippi Admission Bill.

Interesting Statistics from the Revenue Bureau.

Mr. Boutwell's Propositions Relative to the Alaska Seal Fisheries.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

REVENUE STATISTICS.

A statement from the Internal Revenue Bureau, to-day, gives some interesting figures as to the receipts of the calendar year ending with the 31st of last December. The aggregate receipts from all sources were $151,[illegible], of which [illegible]

These are only States from which the receipts were over one million.

The whiskey receipts were as follows: [illegible]

The receipts from each of the other States are under one million dollars.

The heavy tobacco receipts were as follows: [illegible]

The aggregate tobacco receipts were $[illegible]. From spirits, $[illegible].

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

The School Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau has just returned from an extended inspection tour of the Southern States. He reports that the schools are much better than they were a year ago, and are steadily advancing in the higher branches of study. The freedmen are, as a general rule, saving money and buying homesteads. Intemperance is not more common among them than among the whites, and all indictable crimes hold about an equal proportion between the two races. During the first year or two after the war, the mortality of the blacks, in cities, was greater than that of the whites, but this disproportion has ceased. Political oppression is gradually dying out. He reports that in one case ten negroes clubbed together and bought seven hundred acres of land from their late owners.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day formally took up the Tax bill for revision. Commissioner Delano was before them for an hour, and gave his views as to changes. He thinks it necessary to make an administrative section. The suggestions made at his instance by Judge James were also examined. Mr. Delano is, in general terms, opposed to any material reduction in taxes. The committee do not yet indicate what view they will take of the matter.

POSTAL MATTERS.

It is ascertained from the Post Office Department that since Senator Ramsey's return from Paris, the French Government has, through Minister Washburne, submitted another draft for a postal treaty, which has been rejected by our government because of its illiberality. [illegible]

PUBLIC LANDS.

Chairman Julian, of the House Committee on Public Lands, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce at an early day, prohibiting any further grants of public lands to railroad companies or other corporations, under any circumstances whatever. It has been fully discussed in committee, but will, of course, encounter serious opposition when brought before the House for debate.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The House Railroad Committee, at its meeting to-day, heard arguments in behalf of government aid in some way to the Atlantic & Pacific Railway. They are not favorable to any more subsidies.

ALASKA.

Colonel Tarle has arrived here to press Congress for a Territorial Government in Alaska. He is duly armed with papers, but has not much chance for success.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

THE ALASKA SEAL TRADE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House in relation to the seal trade of Alaska, says the proposition to lease the islands of St. Paul and St. George, [illegible]

THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have only one more witness to examine, and will make a report on the New York gold panic towards the end of next week.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to-day heard Representative Smith, of Oregon, in favor of granting a subsidy to the Portland and Lake to the Columbia River, and also Mr. Hays, of Massachusetts, in advocacy of extending the time for the location of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, the act having passed in 1866.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Joshua Hill and Dr. Miller, formerly elected United States Senators from Georgia, are still here, and will present their credentials at the proper time. Should the Legislature elect other Senators, it will rest with the Senate to determine which are to have seats. The President has taken no side in the controversy regarding Georgia politics, and his friends say that there seems no doubt that he has full confidence in the representations of General Terry.

HAVANA MURDERS.

The Spanish Minister here, in consequence of the action of Congress, and the general excitement throughout the Union on the subject of the recent murder of an American citizen in Havana, has telegraphed General DeRodas to spare no expense or trouble to bring the offenders to justice.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The coin balance in the Treasury to-day is $[illegible]; currency, nearly $[illegible]; certificates, about $[illegible].

SENTENCES REMITTED.

The President has directed the remittance of the unexpired portion of the sentences of a military commission in the cases of Chas. L. Fisher and John A. Richardson, citizens, for four years, at the Huntsville, Texas, Penitentiary.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following named officers of the Pay Department are ordered to report for duty in the Department of Virginia: Major S. T. H. Stanton, as Chief Paymaster; [illegible]

Brevet Major Generals S. H. Power and H. G. Wright have been ordered to New Orleans, upon duty connected with the defences of the city.

Two hundred recruits are to be sent from New York to Omaha, for assignment to the Seventh Infantry.

Brevet Captain C. J. Jenny is ordered to duty in the Department of the Missouri. Lieutenant W. A. Bonne is ordered to duty as Indian Agent at Green Bay, to relieve Lieutenant J. A. Jalmy, who will be assigned to duty under the Indian Department.

SUFFERING AMONG THE MONTANA INDIANS.

A telegram was received by the Indian Department from General Sully, stating that the Piegan Indians of Montana are in a deplorable condition. Small-pox is raging in the tribe, and they are suffering intensely for the necessities of life. Unless some assistance is received from the government many deaths will occur. [illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, a bill granting land to aid the construction of a railroad from the Columbia River to Puget Sound.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Grounds, reported a bill to improve the public grounds surrounding the Capitol. Passed.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The United States observe, with deep interest the civil war now existing in Cuba, and sympathize with its people, as with the people of all American nations or colonies in their efforts to secure independence from European dominion;

Therefore be it resolved, &c., That the United States recognize the present existing condition of war between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba and the Provisional Government established in Cuba, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the belligerent parties, as is their duty [illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN said he proposed to ask the attention of the Senate to it. [illegible]

Mr. POMEROY [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

STEAMBOAT [illegible]

Bursting of the [illegible]

[illegible]